

This copy has been provided by the UBC Archives [or UBC Rare Books and Special Collections] and is to be used solely for research or private study.



I.D. 4

JAPANESE-CANADIAN  
COLLECTION

PERMANENT

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

2-6

FOLDER NO.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Nov. 7th 1942  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the newly-set-up B. C. Security Commission.

By SYDNEY SCOTT.

The Federal Government last week handed over to the British Columbia Security Commission probably the most formidable least enviable individual task the war in Canada.

Ottawa gave it control of 800 Japanese men, women and children for the duration of war, to house, to feed, to protect and to watch.

It told the commission to take these 22,800 souls from their places and 500 occupations in part of Canada and to set them down again in strange conditions in as many other parts of Canada as would accept them. And the commission knew this meant thousands would have to be re-uprooted and sent over and over again.

### None Must Ever Return

One chief injunction given. This was that no Japanese must ever return to the Pacific Coast, from where they are being sent, until they are over.

The order-in-council from the commission, given to the commission, gave good associates in good places in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Assistant Commissioner F. J. A. Shirras of the B. C. Security Commission and an enlarged committee representing walks of life in this

Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and for nearly three months of travail by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Vancouver. The basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

### Toward An Understanding of the Far Eastern Crisis

WILLIAM AXLING

For only now, when the world is in a state of confusion, can we begin to understand the Far Eastern Crisis. The world is in a state of confusion, and the Far Eastern Crisis is the most serious of them all. The world is in a state of confusion, and the Far Eastern Crisis is the most serious of them all.

What is the problem in the Far East? It is a three-fold problem. (1) The Japanese are in a state of confusion. (2) The British are in a state of confusion. (3) The world is in a state of confusion. The Japanese are in a state of confusion, the British are in a state of confusion, and the world is in a state of confusion.

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved. It hasn't explained that the



scloses part of the difficulties whose sequel panese population from the Pacific coast, and British flags intermingling, cheered ver a few years ago. Neither the government came first in the hearts of individual

economic of new towns, the construction of the box-car situation. This will deal with the government and work. The settlement of the problem of the Japanese is a long way away. The settlement of the problem of the Japanese is a long way away.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

War Savings Co. Office at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Mon. 7th 1943  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the problem.

First Printing January, 1938  
Second Printing March, 1938

### FOREWORD

This brochure essays to open to inquiring minds a wee window into the Far Eastern situation.

The writer is the author of "Japan On The Upward Trail" and "Kagawa," and has spent almost thirty-seven years in Japan as a religious and social welfare worker.

He is the Founder of the Tokyo Misaki Tabernacle and Honorary Secretary of the National Christian Council of Japan.

those sequel  
cific coast.  
g, cheered  
the govern-  
individual

of the problem of the construction of new towns, new housing, new transportation, new work, new settlement, new problems of the future.

The NEXT

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved. It hasn't explained that the

sympathy and prof. entered co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outcries for drastic, speedy action have been given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized. What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese? Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK. Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

council, laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and nearly three months of travail by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

War Savings Co. filed at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia

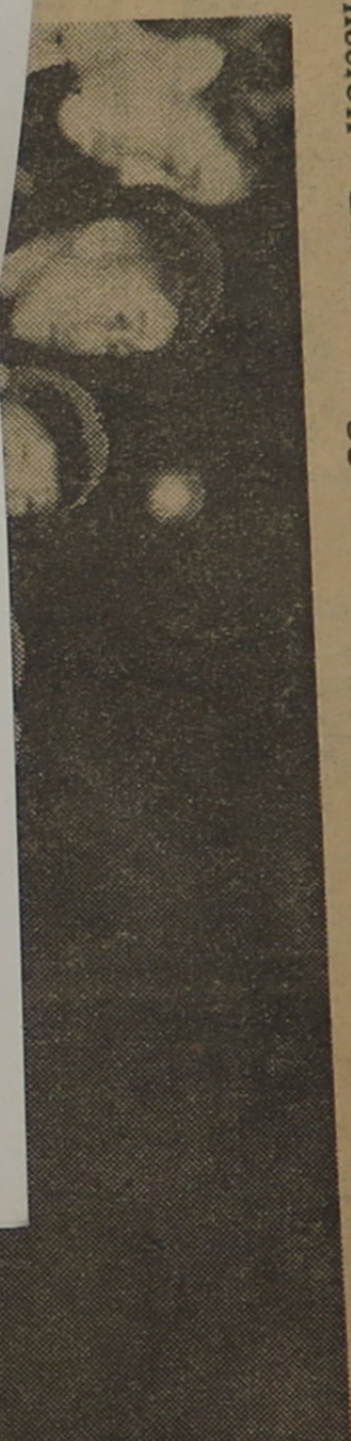


# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Mon. 7th 1943  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of



### Toward An Understanding Of The Far Eastern Crisis

WILLIAM AXLING

First of all let it be made clear that I deplore beyond words the present Japanese-Chinese Crisis. However this is not an isolated outbreak in the relations of these two nations. Back of it are complicated causes, tangled problems and long years of troubled history.

The centuries have witnessed a continual process of give and take between these two nations. In the field of art, literature, religion and many of the useful crafts Japan is deeply indebted to China for many of the values which enriched her older culture. Yet as far back as 600 years ago they were sending punitive expeditions to each other's shores in an effort to iron out kinks

1

Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and for the commission's work, and nearly three months of travel by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

erred co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outcries for drastic, speedy action have been given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized. What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese?

Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK.

Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

evacuees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint. (1) to sell out—if they are able to; (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property. To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property. That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

whose sequel Pacific coast, ling, cheered r the govern- of individual

S. ity in have there extreme nt of their area, rned thin Fort idle has ent its hit al re je r

ington, and

War Savings Co. Mica.  
at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



Mar. 7th 1922.

1

2

•

1

★

• •

—

生

2.

are

+

Sim

role

1

T

sk

O

f

VI

ar

In

9

ar

rad

2

10



# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Mar. 7, 1942  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the



tion **not** only roots deeply into the past of Chinese-Japanese relations but is the reaction to and outcome of attitudes and actions on the part of Western nations.

Without a painstaking and judicial study of the complicated causes that crowd the background of this conflict it is impossible to comprehend the issues involved. I plead therefore that friends in America reserve judgment, give themselves to a careful study of the underlying and deep-rooted causes which have brought about this regrettable estrangement between Japan and China, realistically face the stern hard facts of experience which Japan has experienced in the past, and understand the problems which confront her.

**LOOKING** I recognize that Japan has **WITHIN** made serious mistakes in her relations with her neighbor across the Yellow Sea. What Western nations' record is clean in its relations with its weaker neighbors? If Japan's approach

6

to China were made through a far reaching program of cultural exchange and unselfish service and not with such a heavy emphasis on economic, industrial and strategic advantage, Japanese-Chinese relations would probably be speedily placed on a happier basis.

China however has also made mistakes in her relations with Japan. The ten years of Japan's conciliatory policy in China, following the Washington Conference, were notably lacking in any favorable reaction or response from China. They seem to have been interpreted as a sign of weakness rather than self-restraint on Japan's part. Moreover China's education of her youth to look upon Japan as a foe has strongly militated against the establishment of better relations.

One thing can be said with confidence, the Japanese people as a people yearn for peace in Eastern Asia. Moreover they hold in their hearts no hatred for the Chinese people. They sincerely desire friendly relations.

7

committee representing most walks of life in this province. Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and for nearly three months of travel by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Vancouver gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

It knew already that it had with it the sympathy and professed co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outlets for drastic, speedy action have been given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized.

What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese? Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) **EVACUATION;** (2) **TRANS-PORT;** (3) **SETTLEMENT** and **WORK.** Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property.

That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

s whose sequel Pacific coast. ing, cheered the govern- of individual

S. ington, and ity in have there extreme nt of their area. rned ithin Fort dle has ent his zht tal re se ar v-

War Savings Co. flick at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Mon. 7th 1943  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the month-end in B.C.



However, the psychology of the Japanese people and the nation's social structure with the Imperial Family at the center, commanding a loyalty and allegiance that is akin to religious devotion, makes them exceedingly apprehensive of the Communistic menace which looms across the Manchukuo border and in certain areas of China. They feel that the ideology and goal of Communism make a deadly thrust at that which is dearest to their hearts and aim at over-throwing the Empire's centuries-old structure with its rich heritage and deeply rooted traditions.

**A FAIRER WORLD** The reader may question whether Japan will be able to realize her avowed purpose in China through the means which she is employing. He may doubt whether force—no matter who resorts to it—can create the kind of a world we all long for. He must not fail however to enter into a sympathetic understanding of the

8

destiny-determining crisis Japan is facing.

Moreover we of the West must give ourselves to the creative task of discovering ways of easing the economic tension that frets and frightens Japan and constructively move forward toward a fairer distribution of the earth's area and its resources.

The colonies under Great Britain's control represent a territory 101 times greater than that of her domestic area. France has 29 colonies with a total area 21 times that of her domestic area. Holland's colonies have an area 60 times that of her home area. Belgium's colonies have an area 80 times greater than that of the motherland.

The density of Belgium's population per square mile is a matter of constant comment in circles where population problems are studied. In terms of arable land however the density of Japan's population is 20% greater than Belgium's, being over 2500 people to the square mile.

9

whose sequel Pacific coast, ing, cheered r the govern- of individual



committee representing most walks of life in this province. Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and nearly three months of travel by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

It knew already that it had with it the sympathy and professed co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outcries for drastic, speedy action have given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized.

What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese?

Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK.

Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

would have to take over the bulk of that itself. Most potential evacuees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint: (1) to sell out—if they are able to; (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property.

To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property.

That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

economic problems of the new towns, the construction of the new car-carrying roads, the settlement and work, the Trans-Canada Highway, the new Pacific coast, ing, cheered r the govern- of individual

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved. It hasn't explained that the

War Savings Co. of B.C.

at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH AND INFORMATION  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY GOVERNMENT UNDER GOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Nov. 7th 1942  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the evacuation.



In the realm of trade the following figures show Japan's economic stake in China. Two-thirds of Japan's total trade is domestic. The other third is foreign. Of this over-sea trade 24% is with China. Of America's total trade only 8% is foreign and a bare 2% of this is with China. In other words the economic interests in China which Japan is attempting to safeguard is 100 times that of America's.

Great Britain is the second largest foreign investor in North China. Her holdings are valued at approximately 24 million dollars. As compared with this Japan's investments in North China and Manchukuo total a round billion.

**A CHALLENGE TO CHRISTIANS** To Christians West and East this conflict is a ringing challenge. We have a will and a passion for peace. That however is not enough. We must explore and realistically open the way to peace. Existing injustices in the distribution of the earth's area and its resources is

evidenced by the fact that only one-seventh of the earth's area is available for half of its population. This must be recognized and, regardless of the sacrifice involved, provisions must be made for "peaceful change" on a worldwide scale.

We Christians of the "have" nations should be awake and vocal regarding these injustices and create in our respective nations a conscience and a public opinion which will make readjustments and changes possible. These territorial, economic and social adjustments and changes must be so drastic and fundamental as to lay a real foundation for peace. Not an enforced peace but a peace that will flower out of just and human and Christ-like economic, industrial, social and international conditions and relationships.

**AMERICANS INFLUENCE** America must bear her share of responsibility for Japan's being what and where she is today. On the credit side stand the

10

11

committee representing most walks of life in this province. Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and for nearly three months of travail by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up with it the sympathy and professed co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outrages for drastic, speedy action have given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized.

What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese? Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK. Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

of that itself. Most potential evacuees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint: (1) to sell out—if they are able to; (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property.

To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property.

That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

War Savings Co. filed at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

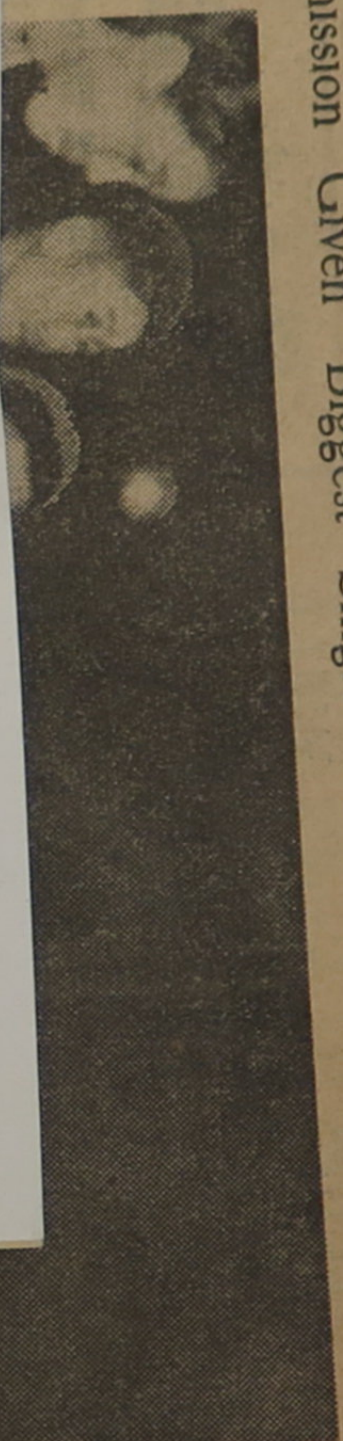
FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY GOVERNMENT UNDER GOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Nov. 7th 1942  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of



role America played in bringing Japan into the fellowship of nations and America's active support when Japan moved to throw off extra-territoriality and assume the full status of a world power. Another item is the mediation of an American president which resulted in the Treaty of Portsmouth and the termination of the Russo-Japanese War. There is also America's large-scale relief at the time of the Great Earthquake—a gesture of friendship the Japanese people never will forget—and America's contribution to Japan's educational, religious and cultural life since the opening of the Meiji Era.

Unfortunately there are serious entries on the debt side. America's maneuvering of Japan out of Shantung at the Washington Conference and her pressure upon Great Britain resulting in the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The passage of the discriminatory immigration legislation which left an unhealed wound in the hearts of the Japanese people. The refusal of Anne-

12

rica's representatives at Versailles to allow a racial equality clause being written into the Treaty of Versailles. These are milestones that mark the trail along Japan's decision to work out her future in Eastern Asia. America's failure to join the League of Nations and her insistence on a naval ratio that leaves Japan with a fear that she is vulnerable to attack are also contributing factors.

For the peace of the Pacific it is of paramount importance that American-Japanese relations be kept unimpaired. The destiny of the Pacific is largely in the hands of these two nations. They must cooperate in stabilizing the Pacific area. A non-partisan and good neighbor attitude on the part of America in this crisis will in the long run enable her to render her largest service both to Japan and to China.

THE BET-TER WAY In Christ's ideal of the Kingdom of God we have the better way. In his pattern prayer, "thy

13

committee representing most walks of life in this province. Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and nearly three months of travel by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Vic-machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up

of that itself. Most potential evacuees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint. (1) To sell out—if they are able to; (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property.

To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property. That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

War Savings Co. from an auto at \$35 were stolen from Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia







max. 7/14/1988  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the newly-set-up B. C. Security Commission.

BY SYDNEY SCOTT.

The Federal Government this week handed over to the British Columbia Security Commission probably the most formidable and least enviable individual task of the war in Canada.

Ottawa gave it control of 22, 800 Japanese men, women and children for the duration of the war, to house, to feed, to protect and to watch.

It told the commission to pluck these 22,800 souls from 500 places and 500 occupations in one part of Canada and to set them down again in strange occupations in as many other parts of Canada as would accept them. And the commission knew that this meant thousands would have to be re-uprooted and moved over and over again.

None Must  
Ever Return

One chief injunction Ottawa gave. This was that none of the 22,800 must ever return to the Pacific Coast, from which they are being sent, until the war is over.

over the order-in-council put Austin Taylor of Vancouver at the head of the commission, gave him two good associates in Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Assistant Commissioner Shirras of the B. C. provincial police and an enlarging advisory committee representing most walks of life in this province.

Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and for the three months of travail nearly three months of department of almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Hitler.  
Yesterday and today, the com-  
mission, finally in receipt of its  
orders, commenced building up

War Savings Certificate, valued at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.



**DIVIDED SYMPATHIES**—This picture discloses part of the difficulties whose sequel has been the evacuation of the whole Japanese population from the Pacific coast. Grown-ups and children, their Japanese and British flags intermingling, cheered Prince Chichibu during his visit to Vancouver a few years ago. Neither the government nor the public was positive which flag came first in the hearts of individual Japanese and Canadian Nipponese.

seems now as if the new board would have to take over the bulk of that itself. Most potential evictees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint. (1) to out—if they are able to, (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property.

Only an analytical breakdown of these functions into a property.

of each of these areas. That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at

It hasn't explained that the Japanese from the coastal area. And why it may take a lot more months to get the rest of the 22,800 away.

*NEXT—The problems of Transport and of Settlement and Work. This will deal with the box-car situation, the construction of new towns, the problem of the family and of economic antagonisms.*

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved.

It hasn't explained that the

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY

## GOVERNMENT UNDERGOVERNMENT FOR JAPS

Nov. 7th 1942  
B.C. Security Commission Given 'Biggest Single Task Of War In Canada'

First of two articles on the lesser-known factors in the Japanese evacuation issue. Considered objectively, the series is designed to show the magnitude of the operations of the newly-set-up B. C. Security Commission.

By SYDNEY SCOTT.

The Federal Government this week handed over to the British Columbia Security Commission probably the most formidable and least enviable individual task of the war in Canada.

Ottawa gave it control of 22,800 Japanese, men, women and children for the duration of the war, to house, to feed, to protect and to watch.

It told the commission to pluck these 22,800 souls from 500 places and 500 occupations in one part of Canada and to set them down again in strange occupations in as many other parts of Canada as would accept them. And the commission knew that this meant thousands would have to be re-uprooted and moved over and over again.

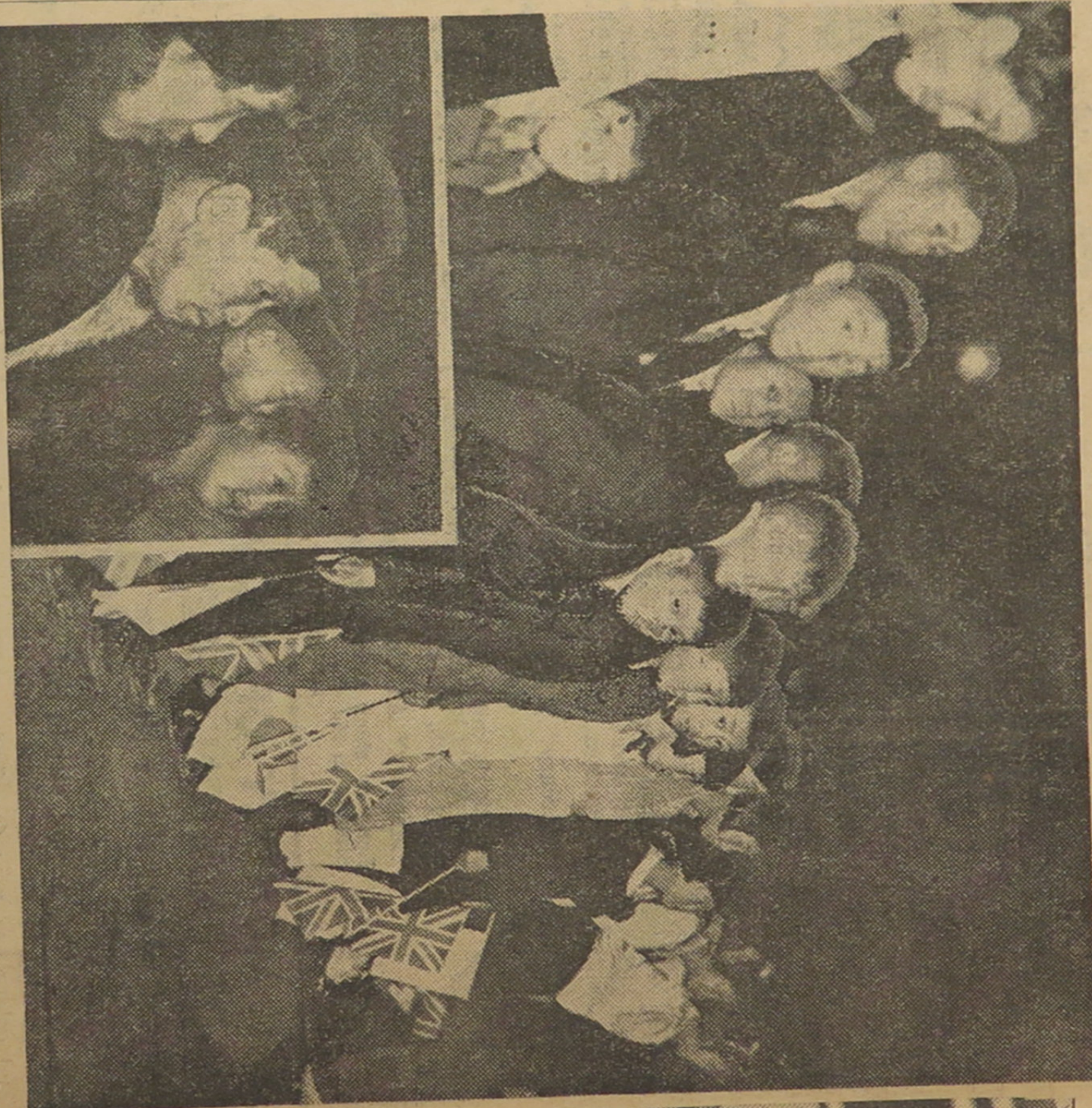
### None Must Ever Return

One chief injunction Ottawa gave. This was that none of the 22,800 must ever return to the Pacific Coast, from which they are being sent, until the war is over.

The order-in-council put Austin Taylor of Vancouver at the head of the commission, gave him two good associates in Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Assistant Commissioner Shiras of the B. C. provincial police and an enlarging advisory committee representing most walks of life in this province.

Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and nearly three months of travail by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up



**DIVIDED SYMPATHIES**—This picture discloses part of the difficulties whose sequel has been the evacuation of the whole Japanese population from the Pacific coast. Grown-ups and children, their Japanese and British flags intermingling, cheered Prince Chichibu during his visit to Vancouver a few years ago. Neither the government nor the public was positive which flag came first in the hearts of individual Japanese and Canadian Nipponese.

its program of "orderly haste." It knew already that it had with it the sympathy and professed co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outlooks for drastic, speedy action have given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized.

What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese? Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK.

Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the

It hasn't dealt—as a further article will—of the pilgrimages of individual families and groups of families across the mountains independent of the commission, but with the previous sanction of the authorities. Now many must come back and start out afresh under its jurisdiction to escape the antagonism of their new neighbors.

### Hasn't Dealt With Pool Plan

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved. It hasn't explained that the

War Savings Certificate at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia

STIVA SI	
275	.....
286	.....
65.£\$	66 1\$
56.£\$	69 1\$



And the commission knew that this meant thousands would have to be re-uprooted and moved over and over again.

## None Must Ever Return

One chief injunction Ottawa gave. This was that none of the 22,800 must ever return to the Pacific Coast, from which they are being sent, until the war is over.

The order-in-council put Austin Taylor of Vancouver at the head of the commission, gave him two good associates in Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Assistant Commissioner Shiras of the B. C. provincial police and an enlarging advisory committee representing most walks of life in this province.

Twenty solid pages of orders-in-council laid the legal foundation for the commission's work, and by almost every department of government at Ottawa and Victoria gave the basic mechanical machinery. Austin Taylor himself set the policy in his announcement the other day that this operation, the biggest emergency transfer of population in the history of Canada, would be carried out "in the British way" rather than by the bayonet and boot method of Hitler.

Yesterday and today, the commission, finally in receipt of its orders, commenced building up



**DIVIDED SYMPATHIES**—This picture discloses part of the difficulties whose sequel has been the evacuation of the whole Japanese population from the Pacific coast. Prince Chichibu during his visit to Vancouver a few years ago. Neither the government nor the public was positive which flag came first in the hearts of individual Japanese and Canadian Nipponese.

It knew already that it had with it the sympathy and professed co-operation of the public. For only now, when the outcries for drastic, speedy action have given place to expressions of confidence in the new board are the magnitude and intricacy of the project being generally recognized.

What is the problem in the "disposal" of these 23,000 Japanese?

Broadly, it is three-fold. (1) EVACUATION; (2) TRANS-PORT; (3) SETTLEMENT and WORK.

Only an analytical breakdown of each of these functions into a hundred complicated subsidiary and supplementary problems reveals the amazing scope of the whole.

Here, then, is a suggestion of some of them:

1. EVACUATION. (a) NUMERICAL.—The commission must remove 22,800 scattered people of as many diverse occupations, ages, cultures, capacities as can be found in any cross-section of the white population. Only a third of these live in Vancouver.

It must denude whole villages like Steveston and similar coastal communities. It must seek and bring in 2000 men from the woods and logging plants. It must pick 2000 children out of the schools of this city and send them mysteriously away; it must lock up 827 businesses here; it must empty 5000 homes on the coast and islands.

It must separate the ten thousand and aliens from the rest and at the same time realize that of these 10,000 nearly a quarter are women and nearly a half are children, thousands of whom were born here and are so young that the word "alien" has no connotation for them.

It must deal strongly with the suspects—and the police have been and are doing this. On the other hand, it must carry out its announced policy of humanitarianism towards the 13,000 Canadian-born and naturalized men, women and children who claim loyalty to Canada.

For these a Volunteer Work Corps is being set up with full detail of commandants, officers, non-coms and rank and file and its specific scale of punishments and rewards.

## Whites Also Hit by Move

(b) BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.—The commission knows that the impact of rapid Japanese evacuation falls on the whites as well as on the Japanese.

Hundreds of workers can be taken from an individual pulp plant or sawmill at Woodliffe or Ocean Falls gradually enough to have their places absorbed by others, but a shut-down comes if they all go at once.

Or, if the lessees of 102 lodging houses and a score of cafes in Vancouver go out and lock the door, who pays the rent to the white owners and who disposes of the furnishings?

Or, as B. C.'s minister of agriculture says, what becomes of the biggest part of the Fraser Valley's small berry crop if the present tenants and owners leave? Who will tend the vines? Who will store the jam factories?

In a Vancouver department store, a sign pleads with the housewife to wait patiently for the fish she wants. "The white fishermen are taking the place of the Japanese."

AA for Japanese business 14

seems now as if the new board would have to take over the bulk of that itself. Most potential evacuees, awaiting their turn to go, face two alternatives from a business standpoint. (1) to sell out—if they are able to; (2) to conduct their business as best they can to the end, and then to leave their shops, their homes, their treasures in the protection of such a body as the custodian of alien property.

To cope with this situation, the commission may make a part of its fast-growing machinery a new entity such as the Japanese Fishboat Disposal Board, to look after and dispose of abandoned property.

That this body's functions would be enormous is indicated by the frequently-guessed at valuation of Japanese property in Vancouver alone. Fifteen per cent. of the grocery stores are theirs; they operate more than 100 cleaning establishments. Huge withdrawals from East End city banks are business balances as well as personal savings.

(c) HUMANITY.—This is the most distressing problem faced by the commission—the problem of smashed homes, of women and children left behind to be cared for. But the commission knows it is a penalty of war not more tragic than the breakup of Canadian homes when a soldier marches away—and sometimes fails to return.

## Less Than Tenth Without Dependents

The situation here is too obvious to those with imagination to need analysis, but the commission must face it. Less than a tenth of the adult male evacuees are without dependents. When the remainder go, the commission's potential machinery for a separation allowance for the wives and children must function, and when this is not enough the government relief services must help. When, as must happen, the period comes when all the men but the old and infirm have been drawn from the community and no accommodation elsewhere has yet been found for the families, servants of the commission must take the place of husbands and brothers as advisers.

This compilation of the problems facing—and in a few instances surmounted by—the commission in the single field of evacuation is not a complete breakdown of its difficulties.

It hasn't dealt with the side-issues of the curfew, the crises of the fortified areas, the report in them, the known attempts at hark-kari and of subversiveness, the attempts of white housewives to keep their Japanese maids, the fate of children of mixed marriages who are all put in the category of Japanese.

It hasn't dealt—as a further article will—of the pilgrimages of individual families and groups of families across the mountains independent of the commission, but with the previous sanction of the authorities. Now many must come back and start out afresh under its jurisdiction to escape the antagonism of their new neighbors.

## Hasn't Deal With Pool Plan

It hasn't dealt with the plan for manning pools, perhaps on exhibition grounds and elsewhere, so that evacuees can be concentrated, watched, protected and more easily moved.

It hasn't explained that the commission, with all its dictatorial powers, could not function without the aid of the manifold departments, official and unofficial, from whom it took over its centralized and co-ordinating functions. Chief of these, in the field of evacuation, have been the R. C. M. P. and the provincial police here and the labor service of the Federal Unemployment Commission, under J. H. McVey.

This analysis has examined none of these, or the thousand other interrelated troubles beset the B. C. Security Commission. It merely hints that they do exist.

Their existence helps to show why it has taken nearly three months of campaigning, of organization and counter-organization to move less than 300



5. **DON'T TURN IN A FIRE ALARM**—The fire department will be doing its best, and an alarm won't do you any good in a general fire situation.

676 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

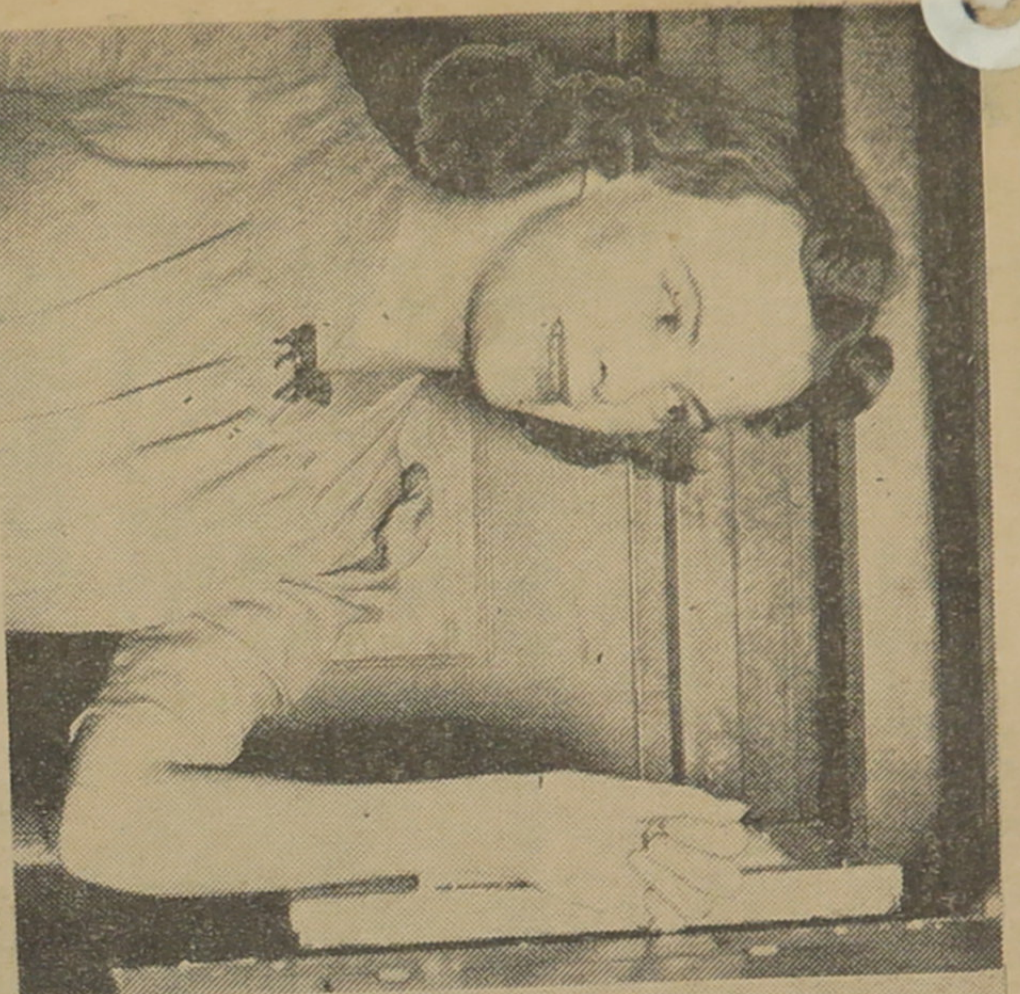
NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

ARCHIVE  
DUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Collections and University Archives  
rsity of British Columbia



# REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE BY TENDER

SOME DON'TS IN CASE OF AN AIR RAID—



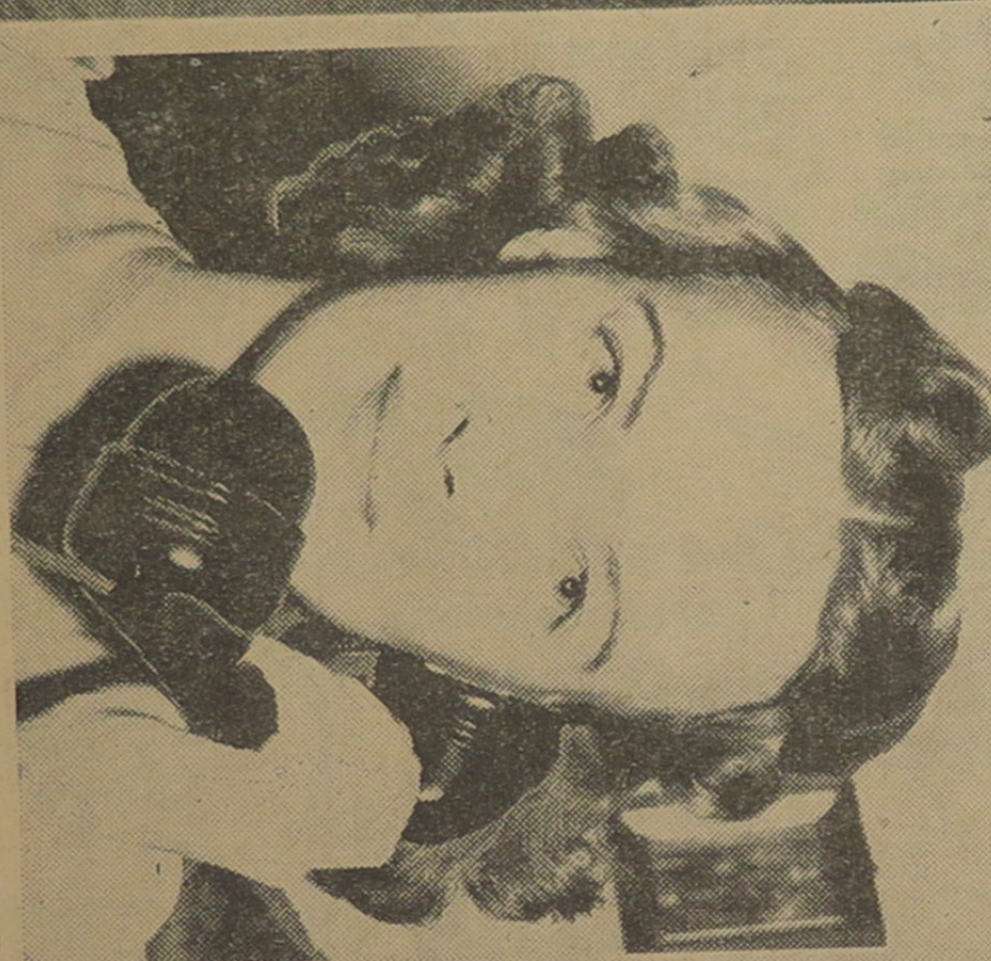
**1. DON'T TURN OUT MAIN SWITCH** — Your windows should be covered with blackout and you may need the light at any time. Don't tamper with wires, either.



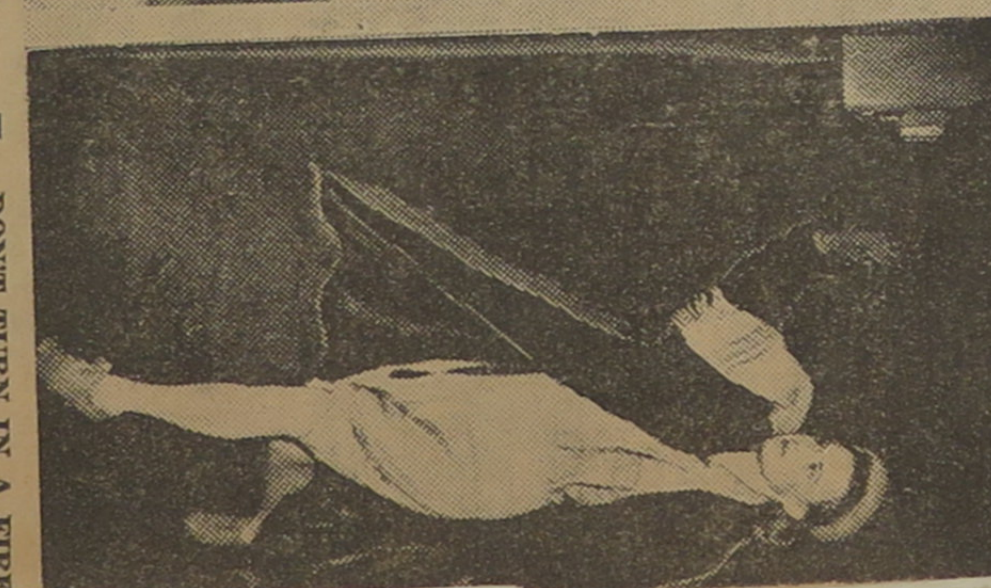
**2. DON'T SHUT OFF WATER** — If your house is set afire you will need water to fight the fire. Consult the A.R.P. or gas company for instruction on gas control.



**3. DON'T STAND OUTSIDE** — Looking for planes is a dangerous sport with bombers overhead. If you can't reach your home, go to the nearest house.



**4. DON'T USE YOUR TELEPHONE**—An air raid calls for all facilities for use of A.R.P. and military forces. Besides, this is a dangerous time to be chatting with neighbors. Telephones should be kept free for emergency use.



**5. DON'T TURN IN A FIRE ALARM**—The fire department will be doing its best, and an alarm won't do you any good in a general fire situation.

675 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

War Savings Certificate  
at \$35 were stolen from an auto  
owned by Ernest Crego, Deep  
Cove, while it was parked at  
Kitsilano Beach.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia

2-6

PR 166mm



# REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE BY TENDER

By virtue of our appointment as Controllers for the Custodian of Enemy Property we are authorized to offer for sale by public tender such interests as are vested in the Custodian, in the following commercial, residential and unimproved properties:

1. Subdivision 5 of Lot 2 in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Block 28, D.L. 391, being in the 1100 block East 26th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
2. Subdivision 6 of Lot 2 in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Block 28, D.L. 391, being in the 1100 block East 26th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
3. Subdivision 7 of Lot 2 in the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Block 28, D.L. 391, being in the 1100 block East 26th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
4. Lot 12, Block 1, N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  D.L. 336, Map 2484, being in the 2600 block East 45th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
5. Lot 9, Blocks 1, 2 and 3, N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  D.L. 335, Map 2168, being in the 7000 block Boundary Road, South Vancouver, B.C.
6. Lot 19, Block 5, D.L. 637, Map 1192, being in the 5100 block Main Street, South Vancouver, B.C.
7. Lot 20, Block 5, D.L. 637, Map 1192, being in the 5100 block Main Street, South Vancouver, B.C.
8. Subdivision 20, Blocks 6 to 15, D.L. 328, Map 1712, being on the south-west corner of East 59th Avenue and Victoria Drive, South Vancouver, B.C.
9. Lot 23, Block 4, D.L. 735, Plan 2834, being in the 6800 block Victoria Drive, South Vancouver, B.C.
10. Lot 11, Subdivision "C," Block 154, D.L. 2844, Group 1, Plan 2142 and 1771, being in the 1500 block East 8th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
11. Lot 11, Block 23, D.L. 273, Map 1063, North Vancouver, B.C.
12. Lot 12, Block 23, D.L. 273, Map 1063, North Vancouver, B.C.
13. Lot 13, Block 23, D.L. 273, Map 1063, being on the south-west corner of Queensbury and Fourth Street, North Vancouver, B.C.
14. Lot 10, Block 19, D.L. 184, Group 1, known as 2073 Dundas Street, Vancouver, B.C., being a six-room dwelling.
15. Lot 9, Block 65, D.L. 264A, known as 1556 East 1st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., being a six-room dwelling.
16. Lot 6, Block 406, D.L. 526, Group 1, Map 1949, known as 1946 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., being a nine-room dwelling.
17. Lot 5, Block 317, D.L. 526, Group 1, New Westminster, Plan 590, known as 854 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C., being a six-room dwelling.
18. Lot 12, Block 12, D.L. 184, Group 1, known as 208-222 North Garden Drive, Vancouver, B.C., being a terrace block containing seven self-contained dwellings, each with four rooms and bath.
19. Lot 18, Block 1, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  D.L. 655, being in the 200 block East 34th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
20. Lot 19, Block 1, S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  D.L. 655, being in the 200 block East 34th Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
21. Lot 9, Subdivision 3, Block A, D.L. 643, Map 1852, being in the unit Block East 42nd Avenue, South Vancouver, B.C.
22. Lot 13, Subdivision of Lot 11, Block 17, according to Subdivision D.L. 526, Map 3767, being in the 5400 block Vine Street, Vancouver, B.C.
23. Lot 14, Subdivision of Lot 11, Block 17, according to Subdivision D.L. 526, Map 3767, being in the 5400 block Vine Street, Vancouver, B.C.
24. Lot 15, Subdivision of Lot 11, Block 17, according to Subdivision D.L. 526, Map 3767, being in the 5400 block Vine Street, Vancouver, B.C.
25. Lot 1, Subdivision of Block 65, D.L. 2027, Map 2213, being in the 3200 block West 31st Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
26. Subdivisions 7 and 8, R.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lot 76, Map 1, Hastings Townsite, Map 1898, being in the 2400 block Turner Street, Vancouver, B.C.
27. Lot 34, Block 40, D.L. 186, Group 1, New Westminster Plan 196, known as 337 Powell Street, Vancouver, B.C., being a one-storey brick store building with part basement.

Tenders for the purchase of such property interests vested in the Custodian will be received by the undersigned up to Noon (Daylight Saving Time) on the 26th day of July, 1943, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. Each tender must be for one of the parcels but a separate tender may be filed for each of several parcels.
2. A tender offering for parcels in the alternative will be considered an offer only for the parcel first named.
3. A certified cheque payable to the order of the Controllers for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount offered must accompany each tender.
4. The envelopes enclosing offer should be marked "Tender" and addressed as follows:

**P. S. ROSS AND SONS, Controllers,**  
675 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

5. All adjustments will be made at the date of conveyance.
6. Properties will be sold subject to existing leases and encumbrances.
7. The Controller reserves the right to cancel every accepted tender and to refund the deposit at any time prior to delivery by him of the conveyance.
8. The properties are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever by the Controller of location or condition of buildings or improvements.

Cheques in respect of unaccepted bids will be returned in due course.  
Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

Permission to inspect the properties may be arranged by application to the undersigned during office hours any day up to Noon on the 24th day of July, 1943.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 3rd day of July, 1943.

**P. S. ROSS AND SONS, Controllers,**  
675 West Hastings Street,  
Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

War Savings Certificates  
at \$35 were stolen from an auto  
owned by Ernest Crego, Deep  
Cove, while it was parked at  
Kitsilano Beach.



A carton containing one dozen  
Joel Thursday

March 16th, 1942,

A T T E N T I O N -- J A P A N E S E N A T I O N A L S

We have received instructions from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to advise all Members of the Pacific Co-operative Union, who are Japanese Nationals, to report at the Police Barracks (R.C.M.P.) at Vancouver as soon as possible.

The Barracks are located at 4950 Heather Street. This order affects all Japanese from the age of 18 years up who have no Naturalization papers or are <sup>not</sup> Canadian Born.

Quite a few of the Japanese Growers are still idle and are not looking after their farms and are not applying fertilizer. This attitude is a mistake. Your property will be valued by an expert sent out to all farms by Custodian of Enemy Alien Property. When this expert comes and finds your farm in a run down condition, no doubt you will have your farm valued at least at 50 dollars per acre less than any farms which are in good shape. We therefore advise you again, to get busy and get your farms in proper shape the same as any other spring. If you pay attention to the advice we give you from time to time, it will be all to your own benefit.

PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE UNION  
Per

J. B. Shimnek Mgr.

police call. Stay in your own district. It's a long trip."

War Savings Certificates valued at \$35 were stolen from an auto owned by Ernest Crego, Deep Cove, while it was parked at Kitsilano Beach.

For full information apply to:  
Provincial Secretary Department, 5th Floor,  
Hall Building, 789 W. Pender St., Vancouver

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE  
or



# ds To War Veterans Property In Fraser Valley Will Now Be Taken Over

By **TORCY ANDERSON.**  
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau.  
(Copyright, 1943, by Southam Co.)

OTTAWA, June 19.—Veterans of the present war will have opportunity to farm many of the Fraser Valley properties formerly owned by Japanese. Another step in this direction has been completed with the transfer of 769 parcels of land in Fraser Valley now with the custodian's office in Vancouver to provincial supervisor under the Veterans' Land Act (1942).

The transaction was announced by the Secretary of State in a statement, G. Murchison, director of the Veterans' Land Act, said.

"Not all the parcels thus far acquired are of themselves suitable for veteran settlement. In some cases subdivision may be undertaken. In others it may be advisable to consolidate two or more parcels into one unit.

## NEED ALTERATIONS.

"In many cases it will be necessary to undertake extensive alterations to existing building or the erection of new homes of modest size but of enduring construction. The scarcity of building materials and expert labor at the present time are factors which make it necessary to postpone such a building program until conditions are more favorable.

"In the meantime the local administration of these lands will come under I. T. Barnett, provincial superintendent of the Veterans' Land Act and Soldier Settlement at Vancouver. Annual taxes levied by the local authorities will be paid in accordance with the provision of the Veterans' Land Act.

"I should like to emphasize that it is the intention to hold these lands for veteran rehabilitation purposes, and for this reason it is useless for any one to seek to establish a preferred position in this regard.

"Disposition of these lands is a matter upon which the men from British Columbia who are

at present scattered around the world on the fighting fronts will be given an opportunity to compete on equitable terms so far as it may be within the authority of the director and his representatives.

"I am confident that this policy will commend itself to and receive full support from the public at large."

A carton containing one dozen pairs of boots was lost Thursday afternoon from a Mainland Transfer truck.

**DEAFER**  
FORGET YOUR  
HEARING LOSS

TEST the New super-TELEX, THE ONLY WEARABLE HEARING AID which operates in a "push-pull" circuit. It is simple, powerful. Affords high extension of reproduction of voice and music. Budget Plan available. Write today for FREE booklet or home test.

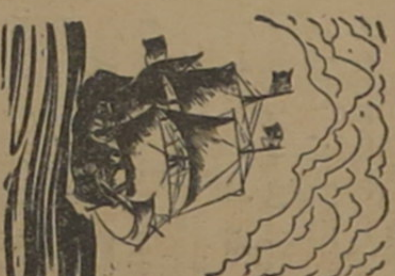
**JAMES M. MALCOLM**

Telex Representative

Room 613, 736 Granville Street

**TELEX Pac. 1652**

## "Smoky Blue"



"The Coloring of Sleg and Sea"  
All this mystic beauty caught up in large size  
ORIENTAL RUGS at

## JORDANS LIMITED

The Largest Distributors of Fine Quality  
Oriental Rugs in the entire Canadian West  
2536-2556 GRANVILLE AT BROADWAY

## HELP WANTED

PROVINCIAL MENTAL HOSPITAL  
ESSONDALE

25 Young Women to Train for  
**MENTAL NURSES**  
Earn While You Learn.  
Splendid Opportunity for a Career.

**5 MALE ATTENDANTS**  
Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Weight, 160 lbs. Minimum.  
Experienced in Handling Men.

**BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**  
One Second Cook.

### TRANQUILLE FARM

Four Milkers. Farm Experience.

For full information apply A. Dean,  
Provincial Secretary Department, 5th Floor,  
Hall Building, 789 W. Pender St., Vancouver

**NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE**

**War Savings Certificates valued**  
at \$35 were stolen from an auto  
owned by Ernest Crego, Deep  
Cove, while it was parked at  
Kitsilano Beach.

## Denver Not Part Of Portland Beat

PORTLAND, Ore., June 19.  
—A Portland police car reported to headquarters via radio: "We can't find that Tabor avenue you sent us to."  
Replied headquarters: "You have picked up a Denver, Colo., police car. Stay in your own district. It's a long trip."



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN

# REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE BY TENDER

THE Secretary of State of Canada, acting in his capacity as Custodian and being the vested owner of the interests of all persons of the Japanese race evacuated from the protected areas of British Columbia, hereby offers for sale by public tender such interests as are vested in him in certain commercial, residential and unimproved properties situate in Greater Vancouver.

A catalogue listing the properties above referred to may be examined and further particulars obtained on application to local Real Estate agents.

Tenders for the purchase of such property interest vested in the Custodian will be received subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Each tender must be for one of the parcels described in the catalogue but a separate tender may be filed for each of several parcels.
2. A tender offering for parcels in the alternative will be considered an offer only for the parcel first named.
3. A certified cheque payable to the order of "The Custodian" for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount offered must accompany each tender.
4. Each tender must be in a separate sealed envelope addressed to "The Custodian," 506 Royal Bank Building, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., and each envelope must be marked on the outside showing the catalogue number of the parcel in the enclosed tender. The following form may be used to mark the envelope:  
"Tender for Real Estate—Catalogue Parcel No. ...."
5. Tender must be for purchase for cash.
6. All adjustments will be made at the date of conveyance.
7. Properties will be sold subject to existing leases and encumbrances, if any.
8. The Custodian reserves the right to cancel every accepted tender and to refund the deposit at any time prior to delivery by him of the conveyance.
9. The properties are offered for sale without any warranty whatsoever by the Custodian of location or condition of buildings or improvements.

Cheques in respect of unaccepted bids will be returned in due course.

Neither the highest nor any tender will necessarily be accepted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Noon daylight saving time on the 19th day of July, 1943, on those properties designated in the Catalogue as Group "A." Further advice will be given of the date on which tenders will be received on properties in other groups of the Catalogue.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 19th day of June, 1943.

**The Custodian,  
506 Royal Bank Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.**

It is apparent from the appointment of the new viceroy, and of Sir Claude Auchin-  
than Sir Archibald Wavell.

*The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to news and public service.*

**VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE**  
SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER  
Published every day except Sunday and holidays at the southeast corner of Hastings and Cambie Streets, Victory Square, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, by the Southam Company Limited.



DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY  
OTTAWA, CANADA



WHEN REPLYING  
REFER TO FILE.....

December 22, 1941.

Rev. Yoshimitsu Akagawa,  
North Road, Burnaby,  
New Westminster, B. C.

Rev. Sir:-

As you are aware, Canada has assumed a tremendous responsibility in the production of war supplies, not only for her own armed services but for Britain and her Allies. The outbreak of war in the Pacific will increase the burden of that responsibility.

Because Canada is remote from the actual scenes of battle, it is natural perhaps that her people should not realize the gravity of the situation. There is always the danger that this attitude will effect war production - for neither management nor labour will give all their best unless they are seized with the nature of the emergency.

In order to bring home this needed sense of responsibility, the Department of Munitions and Supply is publishing in the press of Canada on Wednesday, December 31st, a "New Year's Resolution for Every Canadian". I am enclosing a copy of that Resolution.

I know that this message can be made most effective with your support and assistance. It would be particularly helpful if suitable reference could be made to the Resolution in your services on Sunday, December 28th, and on New Year's Eve or New Year's Day.

Yours sincerely,

*L. D. Howe*

When Japan entered the war, the enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION FOR CANADIANS  
(A SACRED PLEDGE OF SUPPORT TO OUR FIGHTING FORCES)

I AM RESOLVED

Tonight, as 1941 fades over the horizon, this world is wracked with deadly anguish. A Canadian mother tearfully eyes a vacant chair; a young wife anxiously scans the news; a little girl lies bleeding in Russia; a hunted youth in Serbia sinks through the night; an English mother shudders at the shadow in the sky; an old man in Poland wonders if release will come in his time.

Whether I am a workman at my lathe or an employer of thousands of men; an engineer planning new industries or a boy just learning my trade; a girl in a munitions plant or a farmer behind my plow, I must play my full part in this crisis. Mountains can be moved when many willing shoulders get beneath the load.

I AM RESOLVED to undertake vigorously the work which lies before me, to be industrious and painstaking, to wrestle resolutely with obstacles, to be untiring at my task.

I AM RESOLVED to be cheerful and uncomplaining at all times, sympathetic to those who work beside me, and to those in authority over me.

I AM RESOLVED to be tolerant of the shortcomings of others, realizing that to make an effort is commendable, to attempt nothing is deadly.

I AM RESOLVED gladly to do without some of those things I am accustomed to enjoy, for it is good to deny oneself - even to suffer in a noble cause.

I AM RESOLVED that if I am fitted to serve my country best in the fighting forces, I will take my place proudly beside my comrades.

I AM RESOLVED to strive with all my power, to press on in my daily task to the limit of my endurance. It may be that my modest effort will tip the scale, and set a great shout of deliverance echoing round the world.

BRAVE MEN SHALL NOT DIE BECAUSE I FLATTERED

When Japan entered the war, the enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



Jan. 8, 1942

## STAWA KEENLY INTERESTED

# STUDY U.S. TREATMENT OF JAPS

## Military Measures Do Not Include Evacuation

By R. T. ELSON  
Special Staff Correspondent The Daily  
Province and Associated Southern  
Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. —  
United States Government policy  
in handling the Japanese prob-  
lem on the Pacific Coast will be  
studied by the Canadian cabinet.

A detailed report on the  
security measures undertaken  
has been made available by the  
department of justice. This re-  
port was requested by the Cana-  
dian legation, it was learned  
here today from an authoritative  
U.S. source.

Meanwhile the rising agitation  
for increasingly drastic measures  
against enemy aliens in British  
Columbia is not reflected in the

In California one of two com-  
munities started civic registra-  
tion for Japanese, but these were  
discontinued at the request of  
federal authorities, who pointed  
out that the national registra-  
tion covered all aliens.

### PERSECUTION HALTED.

One or two cases of violence  
have occurred, but the F.B.I.  
has been as active in protecting  
the alien from unjust persecu-  
tion as in seeing that he strictly  
obeyed all regulations.

Some confusion did occur  
when the department issued with  
only one-and-a-half day's notice  
a special order requiring that  
short-wave radios, cameras, etc.,  
be deposited with local authori-  
ties. This was occasioned be-  
cause some local police did not  
have the facilities to handle all  
the equipment that was sur-  
rendered. This order, which  
first applied only in the Ninth  
Corps area, was extended to  
cover the whole of the United  
States.

By yesterday at 11 p.m., all  
enemy aliens are required also  
to surrender weapons, ammuni-  
tion, bombs, explosives, signal  
devices, codes and ciphers,  
papers or documents or books  
including photographs or  
sketches of any installations or  
equipment or arms used by the  
land and naval forces of the  
United States.

### TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

At the first of the year aliens  
were restricted in their travel  
privileges to the boundaries of  
the communities in which they

reaction of the Pacific Coast  
states to the policy followed by  
the Federal Bureau of Investiga-  
tion under orders from Attorney-  
General Francis Biddle.

Dominating the policy adopted  
here, says an authorized spokes-  
man for the attorney-general, is  
the desire to interfere as little  
as possible in civilian life. Every-  
thing possible is done to avoid  
hysteria and excitement.

Out of 52,000 Japanese aliens  
in the continental United States  
—which is exclusive of Hawaii,  
the Philippines and Alaska—lat-  
est figures show that only 1540  
Italians only 231 are in custody,  
and 1263 Germans out of 314,713.

live. This has been so strictly  
enforced that the great Arturo  
Toscanini, who left Italy be-  
cause of his anti-Fascist senti-  
ments, had to receive a permit  
to travel to Washington next  
week to conduct the Philadelphia  
Orchestra.

When an enemy alien is de-  
tained here he is turned over to  
the immigration service pending  
hearing before the enemy alien  
hearing boards. These recom-  
mend action which must be con-  
firmed by the attorney-general.  
United States laws against  
espionage and the like are very  
harsh but the greatest discretion  
is shown in their enforcement.

Two residents of San Fran-  
cisco, Robert Noble and Ellis O.  
Jones, were arrested there for  
statements criticizing the Presi-  
dent and the war. They were  
held on bail of \$25,000 but the  
attorney-general demanded an  
immediate report, reduced bail  
to \$500 and then ordered them  
released. Their statements were  
characterized as foolish rather  
than seditious.

The attorney-general has just  
announced that a re-registration  
of all enemy aliens within the  
United States will shortly be  
undertaken.

Of the Japanese now in custody  
more than 90 per cent. were  
arrested within two hours on the  
night of the attack on Pearl  
Harbor. At that time others were  
also placed under surveillance  
and still others also held for  
investigation but released later.

Most of these Japanese reside  
in what for military purpose is  
called the Ninth Corps area.  
This embraces the states of

(Continued on Page 6.)  
See ELSON.

California, Oregon, Washington,  
Montana, Idaho, Utah and  
Nevada.

### NO EXTREME DEMANDS.

No protests against laxity in  
enforcing the regulations have  
been received. Neither has there  
been any demand for extreme  
measures such as internment of  
all Japanese males or their  
evacuation from the Pacific area.  
Those who have been interned  
are at present detained within  
the Ninth Corps area at Fort  
Missoula, Montana.

On December 28, Mr. Biddle  
enunciated the policy that has  
been followed by his department  
when he said:

"War threatens all civil rights  
and although we have fought  
wars before and our personal  
freedoms have survived, there  
have been periods of gross abuse  
when hysteria and hate and fear  
ran high, minorities were unlaw-  
fully and cruelly abused.

### DEMOCRACY—FOR ALL.

"If we care about democracy,  
we must care about it as a  
reality for others as well as  
for ourselves; yes for aliens,  
for Germans, for Italians, for  
Japanese, for those who are  
with us as well as those who  
are against us—the rights of  
all are alike before the law."  
"And this we must remember  
and sustain—that is if we really  
love justice and really hate the  
bayonet and the whip and the  
gun and the whole Gestapo meth-  
od as a way of handling human  
beings."

### VERY FEW DANGEROUS.

At that time he reminded the  
non-citizen population of 5,000,  
000—or fewer than six out of  
10,000—had been regarded as  
dangerous to peace and safety.

The department works directly  
through the United States attor-  
ney in each district, and the local  
office of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation.

Local authorities are asked not  
to interfere or initiate local  
measures. Their co-operation is  
sought through Mayor LaGuardia's  
conference of mayors and  
the conference of governors.

When Japan entered the war, the enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



# OTTAWA HEARS VIEWS OF B.C. ON JAP ISSUE

Three Federal Ministers  
Attend Parleys On  
Coast Problem.

## C.C.F. SILENT

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—High officers of the army and navy joined with members of the Dominion and British Columbia governments, external affairs and other officials in a discussion here today with the standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia to discuss procedure in dealing with Japanese in Canada.

The meetings opened this afternoon, under chairmanship of Pensions Minister Mackenzie, British Columbia's representative in the federal cabinet.

Of the 25 officials entering the discussions, 20 are present or former residents of British Columbia, where close to 24,000 Japanese live, the great bulk of Canada's total Japanese population.

## SAFEGUARDED MEASURES.

It is expected the discussions will continue until late tomorrow and, while the general belief expressed by those participating is that there is no immediate danger from the Japanese population, it is expected recommendations will be made for measures to safeguard the country against any possible fifth column efforts among the Orientals.

Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster, is chairman of the standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia, a body set up early in the war following the report of special committees which dealt with the status of Japanese in that province in 1938 and 1940.

Other members are H. F. Angus, special assistant to the undersecretary of state for external affairs; Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Lt.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Vancouver; Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling, Vancouver, and Sgt. J. K. Barnes, R. C. M. P., secretary.

## FOUR MINISTERS.

The following are sitting with the standing committee in conference here: Pensions Minister Mackenzie, chairman; Fisheries Minister Michaud; War Services Minister Thorson; Labor Minister Pearson of British Columbia.

Norman A. Robertson, undersecretary of state for external affairs; J. E. Read, legal adviser to the external affairs department.

H. L. Keenleyside, assistant undersecretary of state for external affairs; Escoffier Reid, external affairs; Commissioner S. T. Wood, R. C. M. P.; T. W. S. Parsons, commissioner, British Columbia provincial police.

Commodore H. E. Reid, deputy chief of the naval staff; Cmdr. J. McCullough, officer in charge auxiliary vessels, Pacific Coast; Paymaster Lt.-Cmdr. R. A. Pennington; Maj.-Gen. Maurice Pope, vice-chief of the general staff; Lt.-Col. J. E. Lyon, acting director of military operations and intelligence; Dr. D. B. Finn, deputy minister of fisheries; A. J. Whitmore, director Western Fisheries, department of fisheries; W. J. Couper, department of labor, and R. W. Baldwin, representing the press censor for Canada.

"People of British Columbia are disturbed at the Japanese moving around the Pacific Coast," said Hon. George Pearson.

He said the people are anxious to have all Japanese moved well inland to prevent them from linking up with their countrymen in the event of a Japanese attack on the west coast.

## VETERANS ASK FAIR PLAY

## Jap "Persecution" Protested

A motion protesting "unnecessary persecution" of the Japanese, was passed by the Canadian Combat Veterans' Association meeting last night.

Veterans complained that much of the opposition conducted against local Japanese is "undemocratic, and not compatible with British justice."

Special mention was made of a chain letter system and correspondence in the daily press.

It was agreed that any action in connection with the internment or expulsion of local Japanese should be left in the hands of competent authorities in Ottawa.

"We feel that the police have the situation well in hand," said R. M. Morehead, secretary, "and that much of the present disturbance is unnecessary."

When Japan entered the war, the Courthouse.



# BLACKOUT ORDERS

WHEREAS the Minister of Pensions and National Health under Article 35 of the Defence of Canada Regulations has conferred certain authority on me:  
NOW, THEREFORE, I the undersigned, Premier of the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to such authority, hereby order:

THAT in the Province of British Columbia the following provisions shall be in effect:

## Preliminary Provisions

1. There are two types of blackout, a "Precautionary Blackout" and an "Imminent Danger Blackout," but a Precautionary Blackout shall be applicable only to that part of the Province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range.
2. A Precautionary Blackout will be announced by a civilian protection (air raid precautions) service, through the press, on the radio, and by other means, but NOT by sirens, whistles or similar instruments.
3. An Imminent Blackout will be announced by sirens, whistles or similar instruments.
4. The public is required to recognize every blackout that is announced by sirens, whistles or similar instruments as an Imminent Blackout; and on the other hand to recognize every blackout that is NOT announced by sirens, whistles or similar instruments as a Precautionary Blackout.
5. While a Precautionary Blackout and an Imminent Blackout are alike in respect that during both all lights must be extinguished or completely masked, they differ in that during an Imminent Danger Blackout, whether by day or by night, all vehicular traffic must cease (with lights extinguished at night time) and pedestrians must use sidewalks only; (whereas during a Precautionary Blackout, vehicles with masked headlights may continue to operate [but not above 15 miles per hour] and pedestrians are unrestricted. (See detailed provisions below.)
6. An Imminent Danger Blackout will only be used when there is a threat of immediate attack. A Precautionary Blackout will be used when danger is believed to exist and lights might assist the enemy, but the threat does not justify the cessation of traffic.
7. Upon the announcement of a Precautionary Blackout, the following provisions shall be in force and shall be observed by every person in that part of the province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range throughout the duration of the Precautionary Blackout:
  - (a) Promptly at the time specified for the commencement of the blackout every person shall:
    - (1) Extinguish every light under his control; or
    - (2) Completely mask every light under his control so that no light, reflection or glare is visible except inside the building or enclosure within which the light is completely enclosed.
  - (b) After the commencement of the blackout no person shall create any light unless it is completely masked in the manner above described.
  - (c) The blackout requirements shall not apply to any light from the lamps used on any vehicle when in use during a Precautionary Blackout, if such lights are in conformity with the requirements and specifications issued by the Commissioner of Provincial Police. (See Regulations for Motor Vehicles, etc., printed below.)
  - (d) Unless he holds a special permit no person shall during a Precautionary Blackout drive any motor vehicle or motorcycle at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles per hour.
  - (e) During every blackout the driver of every street car and locomotive shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Provincial Police.
8. Every Precautionary Blackout shall apply to the area of British Columbia lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range.
9. After its commencement a Precautionary Blackout shall continue in force until one-half hour before sunrise.
10. rise, drive or operate any motor-vehicle or motor-cycle with masked lights at a greater rate of speed than fifteen miles per hour even although there is no blackout.
11. Exemptions from blackout requirements under these orders may from time to time be granted by me or by the Commissioner of Provincial Police in respect of any locality within the Province or in respect of any period of time, person or class of persons, public utility, public service or industry and an exemption may at any time be rescinded by me or by the said Commissioner. Notice of exemption and the rescinding of an exemption may be given in such manner as I or the Commissioner may determine. Every exemption shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions as are prescribed in relation thereto.
12. Except as herein provided, no person shall without authority from me announce a Precautionary Blackout or sound the Imminent Danger Signal or the Change to Precautionary Signal.
13. Pursuant to authority conferred on me I hereby delegate to the General Officer Commanding in Chief, Pacific Command, power to order either a Precautionary Blackout, or an Imminent Danger Blackout, as and when he may see fit.
14. After the date of this order no person shall leave any light without first providing that there shall be, at all times, some person in proximity thereto, who has the authority and means of immediately extinguishing or masking such lights.
15. These orders supersede all previous Provincial orders relating to blackouts in British Columbia. Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 6th day of January, 1942.

**JOHN HART,**  
PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## Precautionary Blackout

### DETAILED PROVISIONS

7. Upon the announcement of a Precautionary Blackout, the following provisions shall be in force and shall be observed by every person in that part of the province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range throughout the duration of the Precautionary Blackout:
  - (a) Promptly at the time specified for the commencement of the blackout every person shall:
    - (1) Extinguish every light under his control; or
    - (2) Completely mask every light under his control so that no light, reflection or glare is visible except inside the building or enclosure within which the light is completely enclosed.
  - (b) After the commencement of the blackout no person shall create any light unless it is completely masked in the manner above described.
  - (c) The blackout requirements shall not apply to any light from the lamps used on any vehicle when in use during a Precautionary Blackout, if such lights are in conformity with the requirements and specifications issued by the Commissioner of Provincial Police. (See Regulations for Motor Vehicles, etc., printed below.)
  - (d) Unless he holds a special permit no person shall during a Precautionary Blackout drive any motor vehicle or motorcycle at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles per hour.
  - (e) During every blackout the driver of every street car and locomotive shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Provincial Police.
8. Every Precautionary Blackout shall apply to the area of British Columbia lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range.
9. After its commencement a Precautionary Blackout shall continue in force until one-half hour before sunrise.

**Imminent Danger Blackout**  
session or use of radios, gasoline, etc.

when Japan entered the war, the enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LIGHTS  
THAT MAY BE DISPLAYED ON ANY  
MOTOR-VEHICLE OR TRAILER DURING  
A BLACKOUT

- (a) No street light or lights outside of a building, excepting those operated for street lighting purposes only, shall be displayed in any area specified in any order made under the provisions of sub-sec. 1 (a) hereof for prohibiting or regulating the display of lights, during the hours between sundown and sunrise, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of this prohibition, the same shall apply to advertising and display signs of any description whatsoever, whether neon signs or not, and all individual lights on or in front of residences or business houses whether for lighting purposes or otherwise. (The above applies to the whole of British Columbia.)
- (b) No lights shall be displayed in business premises excepting during business hours when not prohibited under any other provision of these regulations and whilst staff is present on the premises to blacken out the same should an air-raid alarm occur.
- (c) The restrictions imposed by sub-sections (a) or (b) hereof may, at any time, in whole or in part, be removed either temporarily or permanently by order of the Minister of Pensions concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply."

Attention is directed to Section 11 of Regulation 35 of the Defence of Canada Regulations. This section is in force throughout the whole of British Columbia.

## DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS

### Section 11, of Regulation 35

- (a) No street light or lights outside of a building, excepting those operated for street lighting purposes only, shall be displayed in any area specified in any order made under the provisions of sub-sec. 1 (a) hereof for prohibiting or regulating the display of lights, during the hours between sundown and sunrise, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of this prohibition, the same shall apply to advertising and display signs of any description whatsoever, whether neon signs or not, and all individual lights on or in front of residences or business houses whether for lighting purposes or otherwise. (The above applies to the whole of British Columbia.)
- (b) No lights shall be displayed in business premises excepting during business hours when not prohibited under any other provision of these regulations and whilst staff is present on the premises to blacken out the same should an air-raid alarm occur.
- (c) The restrictions imposed by sub-sections (a) or (b) hereof may, at any time, in whole or in part, be removed either temporarily or permanently by order of the Minister of Pensions concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply."

"We are getting them in there now as rapidly as we can."



1. Upon the announcement of a precautionary blackout, the following provisions shall be in force and shall be observed by every person in that part of the province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range throughout the duration of the Precautionary Blackout:

- (a) Promptly at the time specified for the commencement of the blackout every person shall:
  - (1) Extinguish every light under his control; or
  - (2) Completely mask every light under his control so that no light, reflection or glare is visible except inside the building or enclosure within which the light is completely enclosed.
- (b) After the commencement of the blackout no person shall create any light unless it is completely masked in the manner above described.
- (c) The blackout requirements shall not apply to any light from the lamps used on any vehicle when in use during a Precautionary Blackout, if such lights are in conformity with the requirements and specifications issued by the Commissioner of Provincial Police. (See Regulations for Motor Vehicles, etc., printed below.)
- (d) Unless he holds a special permit no person shall during a Precautionary Blackout drive any motor vehicle or motorcycle at a greater rate of speed than 15 miles per hour.
- (e) During every blackout the driver of every street car and locomotive shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Provincial Police.
8. Every Precautionary Blackout shall apply to the area of the Cascade Range.
9. After its commencement a Precautionary Blackout shall continue in force until one-half hour before sunrise.

### **Imminent Danger Blackout**

#### **DETAILED PROVISIONS**

- 10 A signal, consisting of a series of five blasts, each of the duration of five seconds, with an interval of two seconds between each blast, the series being sounded three times with a pause of one minute between each series of blasts, shall be and shall be known as the "Imminent Danger Signal."
- 11 A signal consisting of a series of three blasts, each of a duration of twenty seconds with an interval of three seconds between each blast, the series being sounded three times with a pause of one minute between each series of blasts, shall be and shall be known as the "Change to Precautionary Signal."
12. Upon the sounding of an Imminent Danger Signal in any part of the province:
  - (a) Every person within range of the signal, shall, so far as lights are concerned, be subject to the same requirements as are prescribed for a Precautionary Blackout.
  - (b) Every person within range of the signal who has control of any vehicle or cycle whether in motion or not upon any street or highway, shall draw it to the curb or side of the street or highway and bring it to a complete stop and shall keep it stationary with the light extinguished until the sounding of the "Change to Precautionary Signal." This clause is applicable during both D.A. and N.G.T., but shall not apply to any person or class of persons who have a permit from me or from the Commissioner of Provincial Police.
  - (c) During the period of any Imminent Danger Blackout no person who is within range of the signal shall proceed along any street or highway, where there is a sidewalk, save upon the sidewalk, except at crossings; and, in the case of any street or highway where there is no sidewalk, no person shall proceed along that street or highway. This clause is applicable during both DAY and NIGHT.
- 13 In that part of the province lying to the west of the summit of the Cascade Range upon the sounding of a change over to Precautionary Blackout and such Precautionary Blackout shall remain in effect until one-half hour before sunrise, but in the remaining part of the province the Change to Precautionary Signal shall be deemed to be a signal permitting a resumption of normal conditions.

### **General Provisions**

14. If, during any Blackout (whether Precautionary or Imminent Danger) any light is visible in contravention of these orders, it shall be the duty of any person to request the person in control or apparent control of such light to comply with these orders; and, in any case of continued non-compliance, any civil protection (air raid precautions) warden, police officer, peace officer, or any member of a fire force, may take in relation thereto all such steps as may be reasonably necessary for the enforcement of these orders including entry of premises and boarding of vehicles or vessels.
15. I hereby empower any senior police officer, as defined in the Defence of Canada Regulations, or any constable acting under the general or special directions of such senior police officer, to prohibit or restrict, in the event of hostile attack or the apprehension of hostile attack, the display of any light which would otherwise be lawful under these or any other orders relating to blackouts.
16. I hereby authorize the Commissioner of Provincial Police to make regulations prescribing the lights that may be displayed on any motor-vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, car, or locomotive during any Precautionary Blackout under these or any other orders and requiring that no motor-vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, car or locomotive shall be used unless such lights are displayed.
17. Where the lamps on any motor-vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, or car, have been altered so as to comply with Regulations made under these orders, that motor-vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle or car may be used with the lamps as so altered when there is no blackout notwithstanding the requirements of any Statute or law to the contrary; but no person shall, during the period from one half hour after sunset to one half hour before sun-

**HOUSEHOLDERS AND OTHERS ARE URGED TO DETACH THE ABOVE NOTICE AND PRESERVE IT CAREFULLY FOR THEIR GUIDANCE.**

### **DEFENCE OF CANADA REGULATIONS**

#### **Section 11, of Regulation 35**

- "(a) No street light or lights outside of a building, excepting those operated for street lighting purposes only, shall be displayed in any area specified in any order made under the provisions of sub-sec. 1 (a) hereof for prohibiting or regulating the display of lights, during the hours between sundown and sunrise, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generally of this prohibition, the same shall apply to advertising and display signs of any description whatsoever, whether neon signs or not, and all individual lights on or in front of residences or business houses whether for lighting purposes or otherwise. (The above applies to the whole of British Columbia.)"
- "(b) No lights shall be displayed in business premises excepting during business hours when not prohibited under any other provision of these regulations and whilst staff is present on the premises to blacken out the same should an air-raid alarm occur."
- "(c) The restrictions imposed by sub-sections (a) or (b) hereof may, at any time, in whole or in part, be removed either temporarily or permanently by order of the Minister of Pensions concurred in by the Minister of Munitions and Supply."

### **REGULATIONS RELATING TO LIGHTS THAT MAY BE DISPLAYED ON ANY MOTOR-VEHICLE OR TRAILER DURING ANY PRECAUTIONARY BLACKOUT PERIOD WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

BY VIRTUE of authority vested in me by the orders relating to blackouts within the Province of British Columbia made by the Premier of British Columbia on the 6th day of January, 1942, I hereby make the following regulations:

1. Every person in charge of a motor-vehicle other than a motorcycle operated during any Precautionary Blackout, shall keep lit not less than one and not more than two headlights, all of which lights shall be masked in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. (See Regulations 5 and 6.)
2. Every person in charge of a motor-cycle operated any Precautionary Blackout, shall keep lit only one headlight and only one taillight, both of which shall be masked in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. (See Regulations 5 and 6.)
3. Every person in charge of any trailer operated during any Precautionary Blackout shall keep lit only one taillight thereon which shall be masked in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. (See Regulation 6.)
4. No person in charge of any motor-vehicle or trailer shall keep lit any light other than those above referred to while such motor-vehicle or trailer is being operated during any Precautionary Blackout, except as follows:
  1. A dashboard light may be used to illuminate any instruments on the dashboard;
  2. Destination or route signs may be used on large passenger-carrying equipment;
  3. Interior illumination may be used on large passenger-carrying equipment provided the illumination is masked so that no light is visible from beyond a distance of 50 feet;
  4. Clearance lights may be used on motor-vehicles and trailers having a width, including the load thereon, in excess of 80 inches, at any part.
5. All headlights of motor-vehicles operated during any precautionary blackout must be completely blacked out, with the exception of a horizontal slit three inches in length and one-quarter of an inch in width. The horizontal slit shall be so located that the top of such slit shall be one inch below the centre of the headlight lens.
6. Every taillight of any motor-vehicle or trailer operated during any precautionary blackout must be completely blacked out with the exception of a circle one half inch in diameter which shall project the light rays therefrom on a horizontal plane or as near a horizontal plane as possible.
7. These regulations shall not extend to motor-vehicles in respect of which special permission exempting them from these orders has been issued by me, but the person in charge of any such motor-vehicle so exempted shall comply with all requirements contained in such special exemptions.

DATED at Victoria, this 6th day of January, 1942.

**T. W. S. PARSONS,**

COMMISSIONER OF PROVINCIAL POLICE

**I, RONALD OKEDEN ALEXANDER,** as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Pacific Command, as Senior Defense Official of the area of British Columbia, declared vulnerable, and also on behalf of the Minister of National Defence, the Minister of National Defence for Naval Service, and the Minister of National Defence for Air, concur in the orders relating to Blackout made by the Honourable John Hart, the Premier of British Columbia, this day; with this reservation, that the said orders shall not apply to any lights or emergency measures that may be deemed necessary by any of the defence forces.

Signed at Vancouver this 6th day of January, 1942

**R. O. ALEXANDER,**

MAJOR-GENERAL



# Curfew to Restrict Movements of Japs In B.C. Coast Area

By B. T. RICHARDSON  
Vancouver Sun Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Following a series of orders, disclosed Wednesday by Prime Minister King, dealing with the Japanese problem on the British Columbia coast, a curfew order is being issued restricting the movements of Japanese between certain hours. It will be enforced by the RCMP.

Orders in council tabled in Parliament, including two important documents dated February 24, were hailed with satisfaction by B.C. members, who have conducted a caucus of their own recently and held consultations with the government on security measures to be taken on the Pacific Coast. The order now completed, along with the delineation of the Japanese race will be moved out of the B.C. protected zone, are believed to meet all points raised in representations that have flooded the government lately.

## SPEED TRANSFER

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, B.C. minister in the government, told The Vancouver Sun today: "As far as I am aware, though there may be some further restrictions, all the recommendations that have come to me have been met."

It is not possible to be precise at the moment about the removal date of all Japanese, he said, but the transfer will proceed as quickly as possible.

The removal order has already been issued, under PC 1486, dated February 24. It is mandatory and provides that removal shall take place forthwith. A substantial number of male Japanese will be moved immediately. Altogether, the order applies to 22,870 persons of Japanese race in Canada. Those resident in the protected zone, which lies west of the Cascade Mountains, must be moved outside the zone, and those already outside the zone can not enter it.

## ANYONE CAN BE MOVED

The new orders just issued cover possession of land, property and crops by Japanese and by Japanese-owned or controlled companies. They restrict possession or use of radios, gasoline

and explosives. All firearms licenses held by Japanese are cancelled, including licenses to possess stumping powder.

One of the new orders in council tabled by Mr. King provides a new clause in the Defense of Canada Regulations, containing important powers that can be used, not only to move the Japanese population, but to move any or all persons from designated protected areas. Similar power hitherto existed only in respect to enemy aliens.

"The public in British Columbia can rest assured that the government is moving with expedition to remove these people from the protected area along the coast," Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, new Minister of Labor, told newspapermen.

"We must maintain the British traditions for handling such situations," he said. "We've got to be fair and we've got to be human."

Ultimately, Mr. Mitchell said, the aim is to move all Japanese from the coast area—naturalized or unaturalized; men, women and children. But the problem created by presence of 34,999 male nationals over 16 is the most important and must be dealt with first.

## OTHER MEANS

He urged that Canadians "keep their feet on the ground" while the problem is being worked out.

"The Japanese nationals—we are already moving them from the coast—are expected to agree voluntarily to go into the camps being set up for them," Mr. Mitchell said. "But if they do not, other means will be used."

With Mr. Mitchell at his press conference was Arthur MacNamara, associate deputy labor minister, who is handling the removal of Japanese.

A person of the Japanese race" is defined as one wholly father or mother was Japanese and who was required by the RCMP to register.

## \$1 A DAY PAY

The Canadian Japanese Construction Corps will, according to an order dated February 17, provide for Canadian Nationals of Japanese origin who have expressed a desire to assist in the war effort.

"It has not been found expedient to enlist such Canadians in unrestricted numbers in the armed forces," the order said.

Enrolment in the Corps will be voluntary and for the duration of the war. The basic rate of pay will be \$1 a day and in addition the volunteers will receive on their honorable discharge \$2 for each month served.

Dependents' allowances will be paid, comparable to allowances paid Vancouver relief recipients but not greater than 50 per cent of the scale paid dependents of enlisted men.

The men will be required to take an oath of allegiance and undergo a medical examination and will be provided with accommodation, subsistence, clothing and medical attention.

## AID FOR DEPENDENTS

Provision for work camps at which it is proposed to employ Japanese Nationals is made in a separate order. Unskilled laborers will receive 25 cents an hour for a 48-hour week.

Enemy aliens, including Japanese Nationals, employed on the work projects will be eligible for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Camps are to be established by the mines and resources minister and projects are to be approved by the Labor Minister.

Men employed at the work camps who have dependents in Canada will be required to assign \$20 a month of their pay for the dependents and the government may pay an allowance of not more than \$5 a month for each dependent child, not exceeding five children.

## 2500 ON ROAD

Mr. MacNamara said the first problem is to move out about 3500 male Japanese nationals over 16.

"Mainly these men who are moved will be in the age group of 16 to 45, but if they are able to work we'll take them regardless of age," he said.

The Blue River highway job will be of national benefit from a defense point of view. It is hoped to use 2500 nationals there.

"We are getting them in there now as rapidly as we

When Japan entered the war, the enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



Notify Ottawa

## JAP INTERNEES NEEDN'T WORK

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—(CP) —

The department of external affairs has received word that the Japanese Government will apply provisions of the 1929 Prisoners of War Convention to interned civilians "on a reciprocity basis and provided the Japanese nationals interned in belligerent countries are not forced to do physical labor against their will."

Japan was not a signatory of the 1929 prisoner-of-war convention. However, some time ago it was announced that the Japanese Government had stated that it intended to abide by the terms of the convention in respect of war prisoners. Now, according to today's statement, received through the Red Cross, the convention also will be applied to civilian internees.

Japanese nationals who are moved from the protected area of British Columbia are not internees, an official explained. Only those who have been taken into custody and actually ordered interned could be described as internees.

A large number of those to be moved from British Columbia have expressed complete willingness to do road work, another source said.

The Geneva convention requires that prisoners shall be lodged in buildings "which afford all possible safeguards as regards hygiene and salubrity." It is specified that the premises must be free from damp and adequately heated and lighted. General conditions are to be similar to those provided for depot troops of the retaining power.

Food rations are to be equivalent in quantity and quality to that of the depot troops and collective disciplinary measures affecting food are prohibited.

The detaining power is required to provide clothing and in all camps canteens are required to be installed at which prisoners shall be able to procure food and ordinary articles at the local market price. Facilities must be provided for engaging in physical exercise and being outdoors.

The convention requires that prisoners "shall at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, from insults and from public curiosity. Measures of reprisal against them are forbidden."

## FAMILIES MAY FOLLOW LATER

Vanguard of thousands of Japanese who will leave the coastal areas of the province for the duration, 100 men who are nationals of Japan left Vancouver at 7:15 p.m. last night for roadwork camps in the Rockies.

In two C.N.R. colonist cars, the Japanese—men accustomed to working in the open—left for points near the B. C.-Alberta border.

Two R.C.M.P. constables in "clivies" were in each car and are answerable for the Japanese until they reach the Rocky Mountains. Half will arrive today at Rainbow and half at Lucerne. Both points are in B. C., near Red Pass Junction, 44 miles west of Jasper, Alta.

### MANY ARE MARRIED

About 400 Japanese, friends and relatives of the workmen bound for the interior to build roadcamps to accommodate others, were at the station to bid them farewell. It is expected that families will be reunited later when adequate accommodation has been built.

Of the first contingent about half are married. Almost all were outdoor workers, carpenters, laborers, skilled and semi-skilled. Young men appeared to be in the majority.

Many carried stout new work boots and warm outer garments.

All were between 18 and 45, a group that numbers about 1714 by official census. In future the age limits for nationals offered road work will be "inclusive" of these ages, and will include about 2000.

### ALL VOLUNTEERS.

Earlier yesterday, motor buses in the Fraser Valley picked up the Japanese, many of whom are from farms, and brought them to Vancouver. Others come from Vancouver Island and other points on the lower coast.

All are volunteers. It is understood that they are not rigidly restricted to the work and the region to which they are now being assigned. Later, if jobs can be had elsewhere beyond the limits of the protected area, individual Japanese will be free to leave the roadcamps for new jobs.

Pay in the camps will be 25 cents an hour. Married men assign \$20 monthly to wives. For an eight-hour day the pay is 70 cents more than an army private receives.

It is understood that the government will provide quarters and food.

ed

action

Japan-

hands

in Ot-

have

said

"and

dis-

MacNamara said.

The Manitoba government has

expressed a desire for the build-

ing of a highway north of The

Pas and is willing to take 500

Japanese. There is some "local

objection" to the proposal, how-

ever, "but if things are smoothed

over we'll have 500 there."

There is a possibility that it

might be found possible to use

some Japanese in the Alberta

beet fields later in the year.

VICTORIA, Feb. 26.—A mass

meeting of Victoria citizens will be

held Sunday afternoon will be

asked to sponsor a resolution to

the Dominion government that

unless all Japanese, regardless

of age, sex, or birthplace, are re-

moved from the coastal area of

British Columbia within 30 days

after February 23, a total boycott

will be distributed against them

and all individuals and business

trading with them.

At a meeting in the Britannia

branch of the Canadian Legion

members of the Immediate Ac-

tion Committee, which began

the move for the Sunday mass

meeting, and representatives

of civic organizations adopted

in full the Oriental resolution

passed last Sunday by 29 city

clubs meeting under the spon-

sorship of the Klunsmen Club.



# The A.R.P.--An Orphan

In the nick of time, Vancouver Board of Trade, with its offer to raise \$200,000, has come to the aid of an unwanted and failing "orphan."

The unwanted orphan is Vancouver's ARP organization, so described by City Engineer Charles Brakenridge when he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Board of Trade's Civic Bureau in Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday.

"We are between the devil and the deep blue sea," said Mr. Brakenridge, as he outlined two years of effort to establish an ARP organization here.

"We have no official status and we have no power. If we want anything, we have to apply to Victoria. Victoria, in turn, applies to Ottawa. Then Ottawa says it doesn't know anything about it."

Example "A" was given by Mr. Brakenridge:

"We asked Ottawa for assistance, Ottawa said it would send out Col. E. H. Minns and then do whatever he recommended.

"Colonel Minns met the committee here and informed us he had no power to do anything except investigate and report back. We asked him to recommend issuance of \$80,000 worth of vitally necessary fire-fighting equipment.

"We waited, then applied to Ottawa, and Ottawa said it couldn't do anything about the fire equipment because it had no details.

"Here we are—a nebulous body, a mere shadow. We feel that the powers-that-be don't realize the seriousness of the situation. Ottawa tells us that the eastern coast has been facing 'such hazardous conditions' for the past two years.

"Our fire chief asked Ottawa for three-inch hose. Ottawa experts said three-inch hose wasn't needed here. And, besides, they did not have any three-inch hose.

"We feel Vancouver is particularly vulnerable to incendiary raids. We don't know where to go or what to do. Water storage on this side of the inlet is sufficient for only one day's normal requirements. However, we have three sources of supply and we are fortunately situated in that we have salt water nearly all round us.

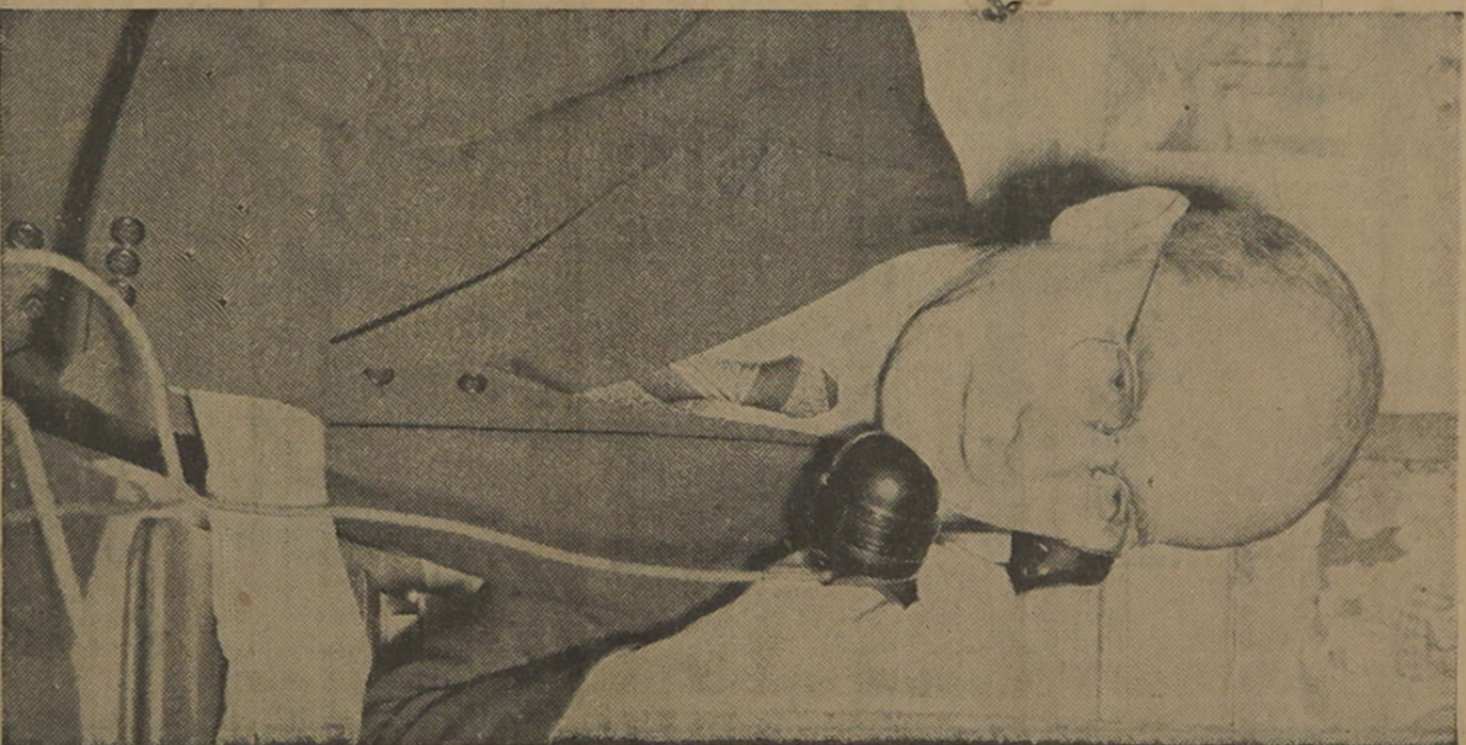
"It is to use salt water, if necessary, that we need all this hose and pumping equipment."

Even swimming pools in the city—particularly the Crystal Pool, which has its own pumping equipment—could be used as water suppliers for fire-fighting, Mr. Brakenridge said.

Explaining the efficient system in Great Vancouver newspapers, editors of the province. The enquiry is being held at When Japan entered the war, the Courthouse.

have been doing, but we have accomplished much," said the city engineer. "We have, in the basement of the city hall, one of the best control rooms on the continent. We have 10,000 members enrolled in our ARP organization. Our air raid sirens have been installed and will be ready for use by the end of this month.

"But we need \$5,000 a month to operate."



CHARLES BRAKENRIDGE  
... "We have no official status."

We need to spend \$10,000 immediately on necessary work and we need much equipment.

"The funds being raised by the Board of Trade will enable us to undertake our work properly."

The luncheon meeting also was addressed briefly by Mayor J. W. Cornett, who expressed his appreciation of the project undertaken by the Board of Trade.

Also present at the luncheon were representatives of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Vancouver Board of Fire Commissioners, and the Vancouver Board of Health. The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



# The A.R.P.—An Orphan

In the nick of time, Vancouver Board of Trade, with its offer to raise \$200,000, has come to the aid of an unwanted and failing "orphan."

The unwanted orphan is Vancouver's ARP organization, so described by City Engineer Charles Brakenridge when he addressed a luncheon meeting of the Board of Trade's Civic Bureau in Hotel Vancouver on Wednesday.

"We are between the devil and the deep blue sea," said Mr. Brakenridge, as he outlined two years of effort to establish an ARP organization here.

"We have no official status and we have no power. If we want anything, we have to apply to Victoria. Victoria, in turn, applies to Ottawa. Then Ottawa says it doesn't know anything about it."

Example "A" was given by Mr. Brakenridge:

"We asked Ottawa for assistance, Ottawa said it would send out Col. E. H. Minns and then do whatever he recommended."

"Colonel Minns met the committee here and informed us he had no power to do anything except investigate and report back. We asked him to recommend issuance of \$80,000 worth of vitally necessary fire-fighting equipment."

"We waited, then applied to Ottawa, and Ottawa said it couldn't do anything about the fire equipment because it had no details."

"Here we are—a nebulous body, a mere shadow. We feel that the powers-that-be don't realize the seriousness of the situation. Ottawa tells us that the eastern coast has been facing 'such hazardous conditions' for the past two years."

"Our fire chief asked Ottawa for three-inch hose. Ottawa experts said three-inch hose wasn't needed here. And, besides, they did not have any three-inch hose."

"We feel Vancouver is particularly vulnerable to incendiary raids. We don't know where to go or what to do. Water storage on this side of the inlet is sufficient for only one day's normal requirements. However, we have three sources of supply and we are fortunately situated in that we have salt water nearly all round us."

"It is to use salt water, if necessary, that we need all this hose and pumping equipment."

Even swimming pools in the city—particularly the Crystal Pool, which has its own deep pumping equipment—could be used as water suppliers for fire-fighting, Mr. Brakenridge said.

Explaining the efficient system in Great Britain, in which 14 regional districts were set up and ARP was financed by the central government, Mr. Brakenridge said that, during raids, firemen sometimes had laid a mile of hose at speeds of up to 30 miles an hour.

"Ottawa is very critical of what we

have been doing, but we have accomplished much," said the city engineer. "We have, in the basement of the city hall, one of the best control rooms on the continent. We have 10,000 members enrolled in our ARP organization. Our air raid sirens have been installed and will be ready for use by the end of this month."

"But we need \$5,000 a month to operate."



CHARLES BRAKENRIDGE

... "We have no official status."

We need to spend \$10,000 immediately on necessary work and we need much equipment.

"The funds being raised by the Board of Trade will enable us to undertake our work properly."

The luncheon meeting also was addressed briefly by Mayor J. W. Cornett, who expressed his appreciation of the project undertaken by the Board of Trade.

Also present at the luncheon were F. O. Fish, chief air raid warden, Fire Chief J. H. DeGraves, Police Chief Donald Mackay and Dr. Stewart Murray, medical health officer. With H. N. MacCorkindale, superintendent of schools, and Mr. Brakenridge, they form the ARP committee.

## Hope Of Ending Bonus Row Rises

There is at least hope of a formula being discovered that will lead to re-opening of negotiations between the civic employees and the city council, Ald. Charles Jones told The News-Herald Wednesday.

"But if I were to say more, I might jeopardize the situation," he added significantly.

It was known that W. J. Scribbins, agent for the Civic Employees' Federation, had an hour's interview with Mayor J. W. Cornett earlier in the day. But he dodged an interview with the press later and other members of the executive were equally uncommunicative.

Mayor Cornett said no possible solution was discussed and

other aldermen said they had nothing to suggest.

William Black, president of the City Hall Association, spoke of one rumor when he said it would be absolutely wrong to suggest that the employees would accept their pay cheques at the end of the month on the council's terms, and that further pressure

### In War Film

A former radio announcer at CJOR and graduate of the University of British Columbia, Gerry Wilnot, appeared in a film Wednesday shown to students of U.B.C., entitled "Soldiers All" and depicting Britain's war effort

for more money or the threat of strike would be halted. "But we definitely do not want a strike," he declared. "We feel certain some mutually satisfactory formula will be found."

### HOPES REVIVE FOR COAST ROAD

VICTORIA, B.C.—(BUP)—Renewed interest in a B.C. route in the construction of the Alaska highway was seen here Wednesday in the visit of E. E. Epprecht of San Francisco who conferred with Public Works Minister Rolf Bruhn and officials of the Public Works Department on behalf of the public roads administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D.C.



# B. C. Security Commission

Regulations governing residence  
and movements of Japanese in  
camps, towns and other local-  
ities outside Coastal Restricted  
Area.

**W**HEREAS under Order-in-Council P.C. 1665  
of 4th of March, 1942, the **BRITISH  
COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION**  
are vested with authority to make Regulations gov-  
erning the control and supervision of all persons of  
Japanese origin in Canada

**AND WHEREAS** all such persons are required to  
have in their possession at all times, the Registra-  
tion Certificate issued to them by the R.C.M. Police  
and the Certificate of Permission issued to them by  
the B.C. Security Commission to leave the restricted  
Coastal areas;

**NOW THEREFORE**, the B.C. Security Commission  
by virtue of their authority vested in them **HEREBY**  
**ORDERS AND DIRECTS** that no person of Japanese  
origin in any Work Camp, Village, Town, Muni-  
cipality or other area to and in which they have been  
duly authorized or directed to proceed shall leave  
such place without the authority of the Commission  
or the officials of the R.C.M. Police or Provincial  
Police delegated by the Commission to carry out  
such Orders and supervision.

**AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,**  
Chairman,  
**B.C. SECURITY COMMISSION**



Justice Head Empowered to Move Any  
Regardless of Citizenship

PERSONAL  
LAND PERMITS FOR SOME

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A radical change in the protected area for the muskrat in the Ottawa valley.

Most important  
sons of Japanese  
R.C.M.P.'s latest  
area.

# Kelowna Japs Will Be Moved After Okanagan Crop Season

(Special to The Post)

(Special to The Daily Province.)  
KELOWNA, June 14.—Some 400 Japanese men, women and children now living in the Kelowna area will be evacuated from that area to interior detention camps at the close of the present Okanagan crop season, following an agreement between a committee of Kelowna residents and G. C. Collins, general manager of the area.

The agreement was reached over the week-end and brings to a close an impasse between residents of the Kelowna area and the B. C. Security Commission.

over Japanese working on fruit and vegetable farms in Central Okanagan.

Kelowna residents and others in that area have been protesting holy, the action of the Brit.

Information of Sun-  
in Pegu,  
angoon-  
was fed  
examined in the school  
ish Columbia during  
showed medical defects  
disclosed by the recei  
lished report of the m  
schools.

th one 45,000	VICTORIA, Feb. astounding total of 5 p or 78,683 of the 92,516
------------------	--

The enquiry is being held at the Court-house.

two divisions attacking, with  
in reserve, or a total of  
men.

ish Columbia Security Commission in allowing Japanese to enter the district to take farm jobs "for the duration."

**ONLY SEASONAL BASIS.**

It was held here that the labor was needed on the farms but that such labor must come only on a seasonal basis. Residents of this district felt that if the Japanese were to settle for the duration that there would be difficulty in having the Japanese removed after the war.

The Kellowna area, residents here said, must not become a "dumping ground for Japanese."

Mr. Collins arrived here over the week-end, and after meeting the committee telephoned the proposed agreement to federal authorities at Ottawa, where the agreement was confirmed.

L.  
D.N.  
ports  
out  
liner  
home  
being  
and o



# Premier Tables Drastic Order For Protection

Justice Head Empowered to Move Any  
Person Regardless of Citizenship

## LAND PERMITS FOR SOME

By TORCHY ANDERSON.  
(Associated Press Staff Writer.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A radical change in the government's policy of handling the Japanese in the protected area of the British Columbia coast and a very rapid speedup in evacuation of those people from west of the Cascade Mountains is expected to be announced in the House of Commons today.

Most important is likely to be the decision that all persons of Japanese origin, a total of 22,800, according to the R.C.M.P.'s latest figures, will be moved from the protected area.

From Prime Minister King's office this morning came the announcement that a new order-in-council had been passed which gives the minister of justice the right to exclude "any or all persons, regardless of their citizenship, from protected areas." This amendment to the Defense of Canada Regulations will be tabled today.

The new order will apply specifically to the protected area of British Columbia, the belt between the Cascade Mountains and the sea, including off-shore islands.

The largest number, totalling 36,813, were in need of dental attention; 14,929 had enlarged tonsils; 6852 had enlarged glands; 6926 had defective vision, and 1746 were hard of hearing. There were 4132 children suffering from adenoids and 2465 had difficulty in breathing and 2465 had difficulty in nasal breathing.

ernment to use the powers of this order to take all necessary security measures to safeguard the defense of the Pacific coast of Canada," said the Premier.

Mr. King, answering a question by Opposition Leader Hanson, said the measure gave authority for the movement of "any person" from protected areas under authority of the justice minister.

This order might cover persons who were British subjects or not and their use of any specified article in the area might be forbidden.

GOAL MAIN NOONGVARE

along the river. The Japanese claim of Sun-Pegu, day that they had taken a function of the Rangoon-Lashio railroad that has fed supplies to the Burma Road.

The commentator said, however, his information was limited to the situation of Monday night.

It was said that the Japanese were bringing down small boats across the river to the Japanese claim of Sun-Pegu, day that they had taken a function of the Rangoon-Lashio railroad that has fed supplies to the Burma Road.

NO WORD RAILS CUT.

There was no confirmation of a Japanese claim of Sun-Pegu, day that they had taken a function of the Rangoon-Lashio railroad that has fed supplies to the Burma Road.

no divisions attacking, with one reserve, or a total of 45,000 men.

He also interviewed managing editors of Vancouver newspapers. The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.



# Premier Tables Drastic Order For Protection

Justice Head Empowered to Move Any  
Person Regardless of Citizenship

## LAND PERMITS FOR SOME

By TORCHY ANDERSON.

(Associated Press Staff Writer.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A radical change in the government's policy of handling the Japanese in the protected area of the British Columbia coast and a very rapid speedup in evacuation of those people from west of the Cascade Mountains is expected to be announced in the House of Commons today.

Most important is likely to be the decision that all persons of Japanese origin, a total of 22,800, according to the R.C.M.P.'s latest figures, will be moved from the protected area.

From Prime Minister King's office this morning came the announcement that a new order-in-council had been passed which gives the minister of justice the right to exclude "any or all persons, regardless of their citizenship, from protected areas." This amendment to the Defense of Canada Regulations will be tabled today.

The new order will apply specifically to the protected area of British Columbia, the belt between the Cascade Mountains and the sea, including off-shore islands.

In addition to excluding such persons from the sea, the minister may impose restrictions regarding business, employment, movements and place of residence. He can prohibit and restrict use and possession of specified articles and require their delivery to the R. C. M. P. This can apply to radios, cameras and other things that might be used against the interests of Canada.

"It is the policy of the gov-

ernment to use the powers of this order to take all necessary security measures to safeguard the defense of the Pacific coast of Canada," said the Premier.

Mr. King, answering a question by Opposition Leader Hanson, said the measure gave authority for the movement of "any person" from protected areas under authority of the justice minister.

This order might cover persons who were British subjects or not and their use of any specified article in the area might be forbidden.

The new regulation, which corresponds closely to the proclamation issued by the President of the United States last Friday, is effective at once.

Japanese will not be allowed to settle on land as agriculturists without a permit from the justice department, but it was believed here that this permit-settlement would be arranged because it was unlikely they could all be used on road or other construction projects.

## FIRST JOB IN NORTHERN AREA

First group to be moved—several preliminary groups have already been shipped to the Tete Jaune area—is Japanese nationals. There are 9476 of these people of whom the police list 3499 as males over the age of 16. Other figures for groups are: Nationalized Canadians, 6529, of whom 1878 are males over 16; Canadian-born Japanese, 6067, with 3378 males over 16, in addition, 12 Japanese of United States citizenship are listed.

There is every indication that the government has heeded the demands from its own supporters in Parliament and the flood of protests from British Columbia. Every available official is said to have been ordered to go to work on this vast migration.

It is predicted that 8000 will be moved within a month.

First highway to be tackled will be the road from Tete Jaune south to Blue River, a link

with managing editors of Vancouver newspapers. When Japan entered the war,

when completed that will give a direct route from Edmonton and Jasper to the Trans-Canada highway at Kamloops, and thence to Vancouver. The first Japanese will be placed at work on this project, which will absorb about 2000.

## HOPE-PRINCETON NEXT.

Next in preference is the Hope-Princeton Highway, which would open a new and direct route from the populous Okanagan Valley and southern interior to Vancouver.

Third, and indefinite as yet, chiefly because there is some difference of opinion about the location, is the link that would run west from Tete Jaune to Prince George.

It is believed that Ottawa has put to the Provincial Government the suggestion that it is ready to carry out certain projects if the provincial officials will do the engineering and supply supervision.

provinces."

The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

D.N.B. despatch reported today that fired out aboard the 24,47 liner Saturnia, which home port last week being repatriated from and other parts of East Africa. | give the

Chapters 12-14.  
very good gift  
is from above,  
the Fatherhood  
of Jesus James  
GS  
of the Kingdom  
Feeds the Multitude  
in Love  
th of the Kingdom  
n. fertility of the  
region. Son of God  
preme.



IT'S HERE

[By the Canadian Press]  
**VANCOUVER, Nov. 3.**—  
G. W. McPherson, cus-  
todian of Japanese property,  
testified Monday at a public  
enquiry into alleged activities  
of an affiliate of the Japanese  
Black Dragon society in British  
Columbia that a Japanese woman  
had told him she had been forced  
to pay tribute to Etsuji Morifu,  
a Japanese liaison commissioner  
working with the British Columbia  
Security Commission, in order to  
obtain release of her husband from  
detention in the immigration shed  
here.

C. Security Commission in from protected areas on the public enquiry today by Col. security board and an R.C.M.P. ness at a commission enquiry Belleville, Ont., into alleged Dragon Society in B. C. V. A. deB. Farris, K.C., counsel id, which made the allegations C. H. Locke, K.C., is appear- B. C. Security Commission. ng Senator Farris.

member of the R.C.M.P. or the Security Commission.

Reading the newspaper articles, he said, "there is no suggestion any one in the commission was party to a racket."

The "only implication," he intended to argue, said the senator, were charges against Morill.

"There is no pulling punches

in regard to MORU. Senator Farris objected to the R.C.M.P. taking "the position of defense." The police should have investigated the News-Herald's charges.

"There has been a definite failure by the police to make proper investigation prior to appointment of this commission (for the enquiry) and following it.... Unfortunately the R.C.M.P. has done nothing to investigate the information supplied by the News-Herald.

"The police should have seen witnesses to build up facts as they existed, or regulate the whole thing... The R.C.M.P. have not asked the News-Herald for a single witness, or source of information... I have not the assistance of that great organization (the R.C.M.P.), but find them lined up with the defense." Senator Farris said his criticism of the police was limited to "policy and method."

(Continued on Page 8.)  
See ENQUIRY.

Mr. Philpott said he had read the Column to believe British secret operatives in British situation before evacuation was derived. Although he had "no personal contact" with the F.B.I. United States organization had been made clear to him. He interviewed Ald. Hailford Wilson and told him his stand was "embarrassing." He also interviewed managing editors of Vancouver newspapers.

mostly Canadians," testified Senator Farris (of the famed "Farris-Jordan" oil partnership). "I heard he had heard the Japanese gambler. He also had a gambler. He was tried for murder, but had won an acquittal. Mr. Farris' group was very valuable in getting assistance of isolated groups throughout the province."

The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

LISBON, Jan. 12.—D.N.B. despatch from Lisbon reported today that five bodies were found out aboard the 24,470-ton liner Saturnia, which had left her home port last week. The bodies, being repatriated from the United States and other parts of Europe.

Apparently, the opening pro-

-46, 14: 13-  
s Lesson.)

failures in  
n to higher  
the best-  
be misun-  
ected while  
eived assist-  
devoid of  
not always  
rplus cloth-  
ision had on  
y fire, an  
men's suits,  
suit which  
n who had  
on a freight  
rwards this  
handed him  
tred dollars  
ratitude for  
en given so  
p" had pros-  
le and glad  
o his bene-

ESSON  
Treasures of  
Chapters 12-14.  
very good gift  
is from above,  
the Father of  
all variables.  
rning. James

of the Kingdom,  
Feeds the Mul-  
titude, Healing Minis-  
ters in Love,  
The Son of the King-  
dom,  
The Son of God  
Premie.







## Gets 120 Years For Retaining

Two-year penitentiary sentences on each of five charges of retaining stolen property were imposed on Roy Edward Jerome, 18, no fixed address, when he pleaded guilty before Magistrate

the Securities Commission to work among the Japanese throughout the Province.

The commissioner points out that this liaison committee was at no time given authority, received no remuneration and had no status. They were merely recognized by the commission to discuss problems or complaints in connection with evacuation.

new post in the Orient. He is ready and awaits only a summons from Ottawa.

General Odium will be accompanied by several members of the legation staff. Mrs. Odium will remain in Vancouver.

Prior to this appointment, General Odium was high com-

seven miles away, saved the tipple and adjacent mine buildings.

Cause of the blaze has not been ascertained. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, George Evans.

repelled in three southern sectors in bloody fighting and German shock troops destroyed a large number of Russian strong points on the central front.

(It said there was continued fighting around Velikie Luki, and in the area southeast of Lake

Continued from page 1

## ENQUIRY

Mr. Locke objected to Senator Farris making "an attack" on the R. C. M. P.

Judge Cameron said the senator had qualified his references by stating "as far as I know."

No one, said Mr. Locke, had a right to say the R. C. M. P. were on "the defense." They were represented to assist the commission.

Mr. Locke suggested the commission should have counsel to direct the flow of evidence, but Senator Farris said he was prepared to "take the lead."

Judge Cameron pointed out that the enquiry was "not in any sense a trial." The onus of proof was not on any one. It was the duty of "everyone to give all the evidence they have."

When Senator Farris called Col. Mead, Mr. Locke suggested an adjournment to allow a discussion of the advisability of an R.C.M.P. official giving evidence in open court. Senator Farris said he would avoid questions on matters of wartime secrecy, and Mr. Locke agreed to continue.

If there were any question of certain matters being discussed, he said, he would like to refer the question to the minister of justice.

Arguing for "evidence in public as much as possible," Senator Farris said results of the Hong Kong enquiry, which was held in camera, were "not satisfactory."

### ROLE OF MORI

Judge Cameron said the enquiry "so far as possible will be in public."

Sensor Farris's questioning of Col. Mead centred on Mori's role in Security Commission activities.

In reference to "pulling no punches" in regard to Mori, the senator described him as "disloyal to Canada . . . dishonest . . . vicious . . . a dangerous character who would take advantage of any position he held."

Col. Mead explained the background of his work in connection with Japanese, extending over a long period. It began several years ago with an investigation of alleged attempts to promote illegal entries of Japanese into Canada, and continued with several investigations of the position of Japanese in Canada, before and after the war started.

Before Japan entered the war and relations with her were delicate, Col. Mead was delegated to investigate "agitation" against Japanese in B. C.

He interviewed Ald. Halford Wilson and told him his stand was "embarrassing." He also interviewed managing editors of Vancouver newspapers.

When Japan entered the war,

screen could quietly "negotiate" with United States Admiral William D. Leahy (now President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff).

Von Ribbentrop could prove, Goering said, that Petain's intrigues with the Americans in Vichy were approved by the whole French cabinet excepting

(Continued on Page 9.)  
See HITLER.

his adversaries, reducing them to such panic that any concession may be extorted from them.

Laval, according to the account, was first kept waiting an hour and a half before being admitted to the presence of the mighty Nazi boss. In attendance were Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichmarshal Hermann Goering and Interpreter Paul Schmidt.

Apparently, the opening pro-

Col. Mead joined Austin Taylor and Inspector John Shirras of the B. C. police in formation of the B. C. Security Commission.

### MORI WAS "GAMBLER."

The commission was anxious to win Japanese co-operation in arrangement of evacuations and "Mori had proved himself most effective in getting results.... For that reason he was on the liaison committee."

Sensor Farris taxed Col. Mead on a question whether Mori determined "who else was on the committee."

"I couldn't say," replied the witness.

Col. Mead stated the "Mori group" represented those Japanese accustomed to "a tradition of discipline." Nisei (the native born Japanese) resented evacuation and refused to co-operate.

"We secured co-operation from the Mori group that we didn't get from the Nisei. We had a duty to perform and naturally we wanted co-operation. We had to intern hundreds of these people mostly Canadians."

Questioned by Senator Farris on Mori's character, Col. Mead said he had heard the Japanese was a gambler. He also had heard he was tried for murder, but had won an acquittal.

"Mori's group was very valuable in getting assistance of isolated groups throughout the province."

The enquiry is being held at the Courthouse.

ts  
ion with a  
nd reports  
ressed the  
superior to  
nical ideals  
He saw  
hel, men  
he train-  
ity and  
fer the-

-46, 14: 13-  
s Lesson.)

### Pay?

failures in  
in to higher  
the best-  
be misun-  
eted while  
eived assist-  
7 devoid of  
not always  
rplus cloth-  
ision had on  
oy fire, an  
men's suits,  
suit which  
n who had  
on a freight  
wards this  
handed him  
ired dollars  
ratitude for  
en given so  
p" had pros-  
le and glad  
o his bene-

### ESSON

Treasures of  
Chapters 12-14.  
very good gift  
is from the  
o the richness  
mine. James

### GS

r the Kingdom.  
Feeds the Mul-  
in Healing Minis-  
in Love.  
th of the Kinz-  
n. Property of the  
edom. Son of God  
preme.



seven miles away, saved the tipple and adjacent mine buildings.

Cause of the blaze has not been ascertained. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, George Evans.

## Yeggs Take \$1043 in Cafe

Thieves who entered the Fish and Oyster Bar, 766 Granville, early this morning, broke into a safe at the rear of the building and escaped with \$1043 in cash.

The robbery was discovered by Constable O. M. McLean, who found the transome over the front door pushed open when he checked the premises at 6:10 a.m. The thieves had knocked the dial off the safe and punched out the tumblers.

Manager Fred A. Menzies of 8695 Southwest Marine, reports nothing else missing.

## Fire On Saturnia

LISBON, Jan. 11. — (AP) — A D.N.B. despatch from Venice reported today that fire had broken out aboard the 24,470-ton Italian liner Saturnia, which reached a home port last week with Italians being repatriated from Ethiopia and other parts of East Africa.

repelled in three southern sectors in bloody fighting and German shock troops destroyed a large number of Russian strong points on the central front.

(It said there was continued fighting around Velikie Luki, and in the area southeast of Lake Ilmen.

(A 4000-ton Allied freighter was reported sunk in an air attack upon Murmansk, Arctic Soviet supply port.)

## Woman Taxi Driver Helps When Baby Born in Cab

White Rocks newest resident has the distinction of having been born in a taxicab driven by a woman.

The baby was born Saturday to a passenger from White Rock in a Royal City taxi on Twelfth avenue and Kingsway, on its way to the Vancouver General Hospital.

Mrs. May Vosburgh, driver, pulled up to the curb and assisted by another woman passenger, aided the mother and covered her and the baby with a blanket, before completing the trip to the hospital.

Hospital authorities refused to give the name of the mother.

new post in the Orient. He is ready and awaits only a summons from Ottawa.

General Odum will be accompanied by several members of the legation staff. Mrs. Odum will remain in Vancouver.

Prior to this appointment, General Odum was high commissioner to Australia. He led the Second Division overseas at the start of war.

work among the Japanese throughout the Province.

The commissioner points out that this liaison committee was at no time given authority, received no remuneration and had no status. They were merely recognized by the commission to discuss problems or complaints in connection with evacuation.

(Continued on Page 2.)  
See BLACK DRAGON.

## FUEHRER'S TECHNIQUE UNCHANGED

# HITLER HEAPS ABUSE ON LAVAL

## Vichy Premier Declared 'Screen' for Petain-Leahy Negotiations

Leased wire to The Daily Province. Copyright, 1943, Chicago Daily News

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Jan. 11.—The description given here by an extremely well-informed source of Pierre Laval's recent meeting with Hitler at the latter's headquarters somewhere in the Ukraine goes far to prove that Der Fuehrer's technique with statesmen of weak countries has changed little since the days of Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, and Emil Hacha of Czecho-Slovakia.

Torrents of abuse, intermingled with insults and threats, still remain in Hitler's eyes the most effective method to impress his adversaries, reducing them to such panic that any concession may be extorted from them.

Laval, according to the account, was first kept waiting an hour and a half before being admitted to the presence of the mighty Nazi boss. In attendance were Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichmarshal Hermann Goering and Interpreter Paul Schmidt.

Apparently, the opening pro-

## Gets Two Years For Retaining

Two-year penitentiary sentences on each of five charges of retaining stolen property were imposed on Roy Edward Jerome, 18, no fixed address, when he pleaded guilty before Magistrate H. S. Wood in Police Court this morning.

ceedings were entrusted to Goering, who, in the most violent terms, reproached the Vichy Premier with having been the screen behind which old Marshal Petain could quietly "negotiate" with United States Admiral William D. Leahy (now President Roosevelt's personal chief of staff).

Von Ribbentrop could prove, Goering said, that Petain's intrigues with the Americans in Vichy were approved by the whole French cabinet excepting

(Continued on Page 9.)  
See HITLER.

ts  
ion with a  
nd reports  
ressed the  
superior to  
nical ideals  
He saw  
hel, men  
he train-  
ity and  
fer the-

46, 14: 13-  
s Lesson.)

Pay?

failures in  
to higher  
the best-  
be misun-  
eted while  
eived assist-  
7 devoid of  
not always  
rplus cloth-  
ision had on  
by fire, an  
men's suits,  
suit which  
n who had  
on a freight  
wards this  
handed him  
red dollars  
ratitude for  
en given so  
p" had pros-  
le and glad  
o his bene-

ESSON  
Treasures of  
Chapters 12-14.

very good gift  
is from Robert of  
o the faithfulness  
tribe. James

GS

r the Kingdom.  
Feeds the King-  
de in Healing Minis-  
in Love.  
th of the King-  
n. Perity of the  
dom. Son of God  
preme.

89



# BOARD IN MORII CASE

## No Black Dragon Society In B.C., Commission Finds

Judge Cameron Gives Evacuation Officials And RCMP Clean Sheet, High Praise

### MORII'S WORK WAS AID

(Special to The Vancouver Daily Province.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—In findings which highly praise the work of the B. C. Security Commission and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and are strongly critical of articles published by the "Vancouver News-Herald" with reference to the conduct of Etsuji Morii, Commissioner C. J. A. Cameron has submitted his Japanese enquiry report. It was released today by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, whose department supervised the Japanese evacuation.

The report unreservedly upholds in all respects the uses made by the Security Commission of the services of Morii to aid evacuation and finds unproven the vast majority of charges brought forward against Morii and his work as chairman of the Liaison committee. (The liaison committee was created to represent the Japanese in evacuation proceedings.)

The commissioner describes as "quite unwarranted" allegations that Morii, a naturalized Japanese, was "racketeering" and was allied with the Black Dragon Society of Japan or an official of the Shokukai or Fatherland Society.

The Black Dragon Society had no operations in Canada, he found, while the Shokukai had no branch in B.C.

#### RECEIVED MORII'S HELP.

"I find," the report reads, "that the British Columbia Security Commission was not at any time influenced in the conduct of evacuation by Morii or any of his associates, but that they received from him and other members of the liaison committee very valuable assistance in facilitating and expediting the evacuation."

The commissioner also finds untrue the specific charge that the R.C.M.P. were "complacent" with regard to alleged "fascist-type" operations by Morii.

"The Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave material assistance to the British Columbia Security Commission in carrying out the evacuation," he states, "and throughout, the police in this regard have been vigilant and efficient and have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that force."

Tribute is also paid to the Security Commission for undertaking and practically completing "a very difficult task in a most efficient and humane manner."

As regards Morii himself, the commission concurs completely in the policy under which this naturalized Japanese was utilized. Commissioner Mead, it said, had worked with Morii in previous investigations and found him valuable in contact with other Japanese. When in February, 1942, Ottawa ordered the evacuation "forthwith" of 24,000 Japanese from the coastal areas and Mead, with Austin Taylor and Inspector Shiras, were named as the security commission to carry out the order. Mead again sought Morii's co-operation.

#### COMMITTEE NAMED.

Morii was named as an influential man among the Japanese. With Arthur Nishigouchi and Ippio Nishio, he formed the liaison committee, which later obtained the assistance of 125 to 150 Japanese known as the Wartime Security Commission to work among the Japanese throughout the Province.

The commissioner points out that this liaison committee was at no time given authority, received no remuneration and had no status. They were merely recognized by the commission to



JUDGE CAMERON ... 98 pages on 'Black Dragon' charges

### Highlights Of Report

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—(CP)—Conclusions of Judge Cameron's findings on the Morii charges by the Vancouver News-Herald are as follows:

"1. That evidence was not adduced to prove that Morii was affiliated with an association connected with the Black Dragon of Japan, nor that he was racketeering;

"2. Although recommending that Morii be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the R.C.M.P. should have caused his internment on the basis of known activities, as had been suggested in some quarters;

"3. That the R. C. M. P. have not been guilty of complacency in regard to Morii and that they have lived up to the high standards which the Canadian public expects of that force;

"4. That the British Columbia Security Commission was not at any time influenced in the conduct of the Japanese evacuation by Morii or any of his associates, but a committee to which Morii belonged gave valuable advice."

### Gets Two Years For Retaining

Two-year penitentiary sentences on each of five charges of retaining stolen property were imposed on Roy Edward Lawrence

Salient Broken

## RUSS CAPTURE TWO JUNCTIONS ON ROSTOV LINE

Port City Drive Gains Despite German Resistance.

### FIGHTING BITTER

LONDON, Jan. 11.—(AP)—The Moscow radio broadcast a special Russian communique tonight announcing the capture of both Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, important rail junctions on the Baku-Rostov railway. The Soviet monitor heard the broadcast. Georgievsk is 275 airline miles southeast of Rostov, and Mineralnye Vody is 20 miles farther up the railway. The capture of the railway stations of Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk and Zheleznovodsk in the north Caucasus drive also was announced. For the first time the Russians identified the victorious Caucasus commander—Lieut. Gen. Maslennikov.

By HENRY C. CASSIDY, Associated Press Staff Writer.

MOSCOW, Jan. 11.—The Red army has seized 13 more settlements from the Germans in the North Caucasus, where the German-held railroad junction of Georgievsk was threatened with encirclement, and has broken a German salient thrust into Russian positions on the central front far to the north, the mid-day communique said today.

The advance down the Lower Don continued despite desperate German efforts to block it some 60 miles northeast of Rostov. Another German-held community was gathered into the Russian lines in the Lower Don area.

Bitter fighting preceded the temporary success of the Germans on the central front. The communique acknowledged that a wedge had been driven into the Red army's positions, but said a heavy Russian counter-attack forced the Germans back to their original positions. Two hundred Germans were reported killed in this action.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

(The German high command said yesterday that a German shock troop division on the central front had captured 75 Russian strong points and destroyed their garrisons.)

The Russians said they had captured Georgievskaya, four miles south of Georgievsk, and other small towns forming a semi-circle around the railroad junction. Vast stores of German mines, ammunition and other equipment fell into Russian hands.

The Germans, who had advanced down the Rostov-Baku railway last summer in quest of the oil of Grozny and Baku, already had withdrawn 75 miles from Mozdok to Georgievsk and they apparently faced a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

(The German high command claimed attacks by "numerically superior infantry and tank forces" of the Red army were repelled in three southern sectors in bloody fighting and German shock troops destroyed a large number of Russian strong points on the central front. It said there was continued fighting around Velikiy Luki, and

## Line Head Fire Kills Is \$50,000

NAIMO, Jan. 11.—Damage caused at \$50,000 was caused by fire which destroyed the house of Canadian Collier (Union) Ltd. mine No. 10, South Wellington. Included in the loss was a large olive and several "dinkies" all engines used for hauling from the mine. The pumps were rendered useless by fight the blaze when electrical work, but A. R. P. of South Wellington, saved by the hastily summoned Brechin A. R. P. squad, miles away, saved the and adjacent mine buildings. The fire was discovered by the night watchman, fighting around Velikiy Luki, and



## ONWARD

they have done. Children of all faiths are gladly given a welcome, though in Kaslo the United Church predominates. English is spoken exclusively throughout the day. I did notice that the children lapsed into their own language while going home, but this is only to be expected.

Several of the white parents have asked to have their children admitted, but it is felt that with so many attending it must be kept for the Japanese children only. One can well see the wisdom of teaching these children from the earliest possible moment, our ways and our religion. Still, if these children are going to remain in Canada, I cannot but wonder if it is not a mistake to segregate them at this early age. Many of the parents, no doubt, feel differently, but I have found that my small children play very well with the little Japanese girls of their own age who are our neighbours. When they are older this should make for better understanding among them. One wonders if we are not missing out on a great opportunity right here at home.



Little Naneko

The greatest truths are not the ones which lie hidden in the earth, but those which are written all around us in common life. God is nearer than hands or feet.

## The Wider Vision

**VICE-PRESIDENT WALLACE** of the United States in a recent speech referred to the enlargement of national vision which has come to men today and declared that "America will not have made her contribution to the world symphony until nine out of ten of the world's adults can read and write, until all children can have at least a pint of milk a day, until education brings with it such a sense of responsibility that all the people of the world can be trusted to take part in democratic government." This day has not yet dawned, but the vision is one which will not soon disappear from human gaze. After the war is over and won, it should be the best to something of less value.

February 11, 1945

## r Counts

its a conversation with a travels widely and reports nt Chinese expressed the schools were superior to had higher ethical ideals responsibility. He saw r trained personnel, men y had the requisite train- tion the opportunity and ater than ever after the-

—Matthew 13: 44-46, 14: 13-14 or Next Sunday's Lesson.)

## s Philanthropy Pay?

RE are not a few failures in effort to help men to higher and sometimes the best-efforts seem to be misinterpreted while or misinterpreted while le who have received assist- em to be totally devoid of e. But this is not always

When the surplus cloth- ing a Rescue Mission had on appeal was made for men's suits, and one man sent in a suit which happened to fit a man who had ruined his suit by travel on a freight train. Eight years afterwards this man met the donor and handed him a cheque for one hundred dollars for a suit, to show his gratitude for the help which had been given so long before. The "tramp" had prospered, and was well able and glad to return the favour to his benefactor.

## NEXT SUNDAY'S LESSON

7. Lesson for February 18. Treasures of the Kingdom. Matthew, Chapters 12-14. MEMORY SELECTION: Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. James 1: 17.

## HOME READINGS

M. Matt. 13: 44-46. Value of the Kingdom. T. Matt. 11: 12-21. Jesus Feeds the Multitude. W. Matt. 14: 34-36. Rich in Healing Ministry. T. Eph. 3: 14-21. Rich in Love. F. Matt. 13: 31-33. Growth of the Kingdom. S. Isa. 11: 1-9. P. Rom. 9: 1-5. P. Rom. 9: 1-5. The Son of God Supreme. S. Heb. 1: 1-14.



## A Vancouver Kindergarten

By MARY DAEM

WHEN the city of Kaslo was chosen as one of the

evacuation centres for the Japanese, The United Church of Canada began to cooperate fully with the Japanese Christians. Everything possible has been and is being done for their spiritual welfare. They have their own minister, the Rev. Shimizu. He conducts a service in the Japanese language each Sunday afternoon in the church proper, and a Sunday School is held for the children in the Sunday School rooms. The church service is held in Japanese, as so few of the older people speak

Two Japanese teachers assist, Miss Naruse and Miss Arai.

The afternoon I visited was one of those lovely days when it seems a shame to be indoors. The windows were all wide open, likewise the door, and sunshine flooded in. Little chairs, the property of the Kaslo Sunday School, were arranged in a semicircle, and children were all over the room, looking at bright picture books, building with blocks, colouring pictures. This was "free play", and when the bell rang, each

child carefully put away whatever toy he had taken.

About twenty small children, four and five, came in and sat down on the little chairs. They were obviously dressed in their best, bright little print or silk dresses, hair-

ribbons, clean shirts and neatly pressed

trousers. There was the usual small boy with dirt on his face who no doubt had been clean when he left home. Miss Arai called the roll and the sound of the names was strange to me. Akinori Tokanami, Keido Shimizu, Mizuko Suzuki, and mixed in with these, Arthur and Naomi. These children are a healthy looking bunch. Their eyes are bright, their cheeks round and fat, and they were already getting brown from the sunshine. There is very little sickness among them.

They began their afternoon by singing "Good Afternoon to You"—in my honour—then the lovely hymn, "Praise him, praise him, all you little children." A little prayer

was sung, and Miss Narusi is to be congratulated in the manner in which these children sang. They kept well to the tunes, and their words were clear and distinct. Some of these children come from homes in which no English is spoken. And how they enjoyed this singing.

An action game came next. It is sung also, and helps the children learn their numbers. Next they all got up and stretched their legs, took partners and danced the "yeel, too

polka." Little feet tripped a bit, but they did enjoy it. They then sat down and sang a song about summer. Two more action games followed.

They danced again, a more intricate Danish dance. There was plenty of work on the part of their teachers behind this one. Two more games were played before they had a rest time, Miss Narusi playing softly while they rested. There was great excitement when I took their picture. You will see them sitting quietly on the Sunday School steps, but they only sat that way for a brief moment.

When they fled back in, Miss Arai read them a story. The teachers then brought out Indian head-dresses such as any little boy would delight to wear, and the little boy chosen to beat the drum turned almost inside out with pleasure. There was plenty of action to this game, and did the children enjoy it! The rest of the afternoon was spent in very much the same way, singing, dancing and playing games, and colouring, too. Then they all sang a simple little "Good-bye" song, and home they went.

It was the kindergarten for the older children which I attended, but the younger children attend in the morning and then the class is larger. The teachers must indeed work very hard to accomplish what



Japanese Children of the Kindergarten Class at Kaslo, B.C.

our language. The Sunday School service is held in English. St. Andrew's Church is a large modern building. The Sunday School room is a well built, sunny room, and a very well-equipped kitchen is attached. During peacetime, the United Church maintained several kindergartens for the Japanese children at New Westminster, Steveston and Vancouver. These were almost entirely self-supporting, but the kindergarten at Kaslo is not. It is maintained and equipped wholly by the Woman's Missionary Society. Miss Sadler, the missionary in charge, is sent and supported by them also.

The kindergarten is perhaps the most important part of her work. The Sunday School room is used, and toys and equipment were brought from the schools at the Coast to equip it, though obviously there is still a considerable expense from time to time for equipment. It is a thoroughly modern, exceptionally well-equipped school, and as a former kindergarten teacher I speak with some knowledge. Nothing is being spared to see that these children have the best there is.



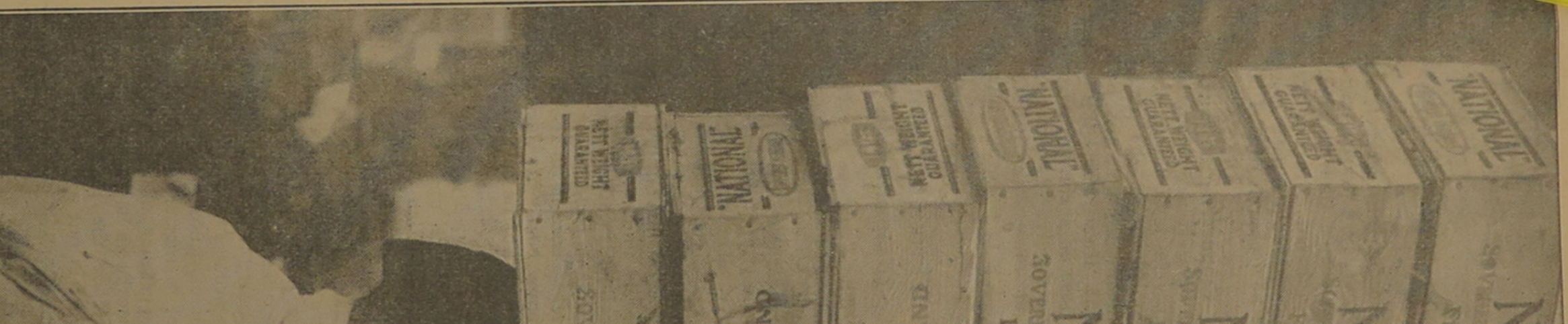
With Difficulty They Sat Still for One Minute

February 11, 1945



...in, Miss The teach-  
...head-  
...boy would  
...little boy  
...turned  
...pleasure.  
...to this  
...enjoy it!  
...I was spent  
...day, singing,  
...names, and  
...all sang  
...bye" song,

...en for the  
attended, but  
tend in the  
e class is  
must indeed  
mplish what



# Testing Eggs by Radio

Julian guessed that through unfrequented ways, then he felt that of a country road. It hardly a word, but two or three miles. Fresh and cool, and hear the lowing of the grass of a slope climbed. They must Nicomedia now.

**A**<sup>T</sup> present chicken breeders have no practical way of determining whether an egg is fertile or not, and Cornell University experts have been attempting to meet this difficulty, and so save the hundreds and thousands of eggs which are spoiled annually in settling the question. They find that there is a measure of "animal electricity" in hatching eggs, and they are trying to discover just how great is the difference between this electricity in fertile and infertile eggs. They have succeeded in revealing the difference in groups of eight or ten eggs, and they are seeking to secure the same result in regard to the individual egg. If they succeed, the infertile egg will no longer enter the incubator to be spoiled.

---

### Something On His Mind

**T**HIS Billingsgate fish man might be said to have something weighing heavily on his mind. His load compares favourably with those borne upon the heads of porters in eastern lands or on safari in the African bush. The fish man

from the open

Curious eyes turned  
and he even wondered  
if this might be a tri-  
hated by the Chris-

"Brethren," said

These kippers come from the Hebrides—the western islands of Scotland—those storm-swept Atlantic outposts of North Britain whose hardy inhabitants wing a somewhat precarious living from their rocky pasture lands and from the cold, northern seas.

parents, by one, the Indian roused only his guide. Indeed, he peddled the peddling, nothing more?" "No, nothing, no can teach up restlessly. It seemed to me, "I must add. "I must add," said with me," said "to my little man, I can simple man, of Brother and I have s and of the Paul. Come month, what and if you are hidden myself from the open

the days suc-  
ced in a dream.  
I lost all track  
of him.  
He lived with  
his name was  
the of a craggy  
deep moved  
and sought the  
grass. Clouds  
the sun came  
the orchards and  
ch lay below.  
alks, and then  
he pastor and  
while Hilary  
gentle-spoken  
it used to ex-  
tended to pa-  
gentle mind,  
spent in soli-  
l. Julian lis-  
and gradually  
on, his harsh  
trop from him.  
he said more  
t from what I

e, Julian could  
cottage, where  
the field, stoop-  
He could hear  
saw them drive  
t. Three weeks  
ring, when the  
ough a watery  
rls came up the  
basket. Julian  
id not want to  
Hilary came out  
d hut and called

March 18, 1945



Only Sick Remain

NO M  
I was almost  
where the day  
blazing with  
came once m  
and met the

CHA

croaked the m  
under the en  
He bound a  
eyes, and gu  
street.  
Julian gue  
through unfr  
ways, then h

of a country  
hardly a wo  
two or thre  
fresh and  
hear the lo  
the grass of  
climbed. T  
Nicomedia  
"I shall  
seeker afte  
fell off, an  
standing be  
building wi  
trees rustl  
could not  
the city la

### Through Japanese Eyes (Continued from page 163)

The Japanese are trained in the habits of self-sacrifice, and are capable of carrying very high moral standards. This fact will ultimately equip them for world service. The colour, size and features they can of the Japanese may lead us to think they are a totally different type of human being, and we can never understand them. Such a feeling is called race prejudice and blinds us from seeing people as they are. There is no reason why Canadians born of Japanese parents should not be as loyal as any other citizens. They feel deeply hurt when their loyalty is doubted. We very much understate the power of our Canadian culture if we think it can't capture the soul of the child of any race born and brought up in this country. No matter how strong parental influence may be, the children of either German or Japanese parents raised in this country will be Canadian in heart regardless of their blood or appearance. Autocracy or democracy is not a matter of blood or colour, but rather of the culture a child absorbs as he grows up.

Once the idea of national conquest is put away for ever, and come "supermen" and "Sons of the Gods" the ti become just ordinary human night beings; when military aggression for national purposes has been Jul proved futile, then the Japanese the s great world plan where every race

and nation will be given a chance to develop in their own way without being molested. In preparing Japan for this new rôle the Christian Church will have an important part. My own faith is that if Japan is handled in the right way at the Peace Conference she should become, not a liability but an asset in the building of the world to come. The United Nations should exhibit firmness, and avoid indecision, but together with these show a constructive understanding.

### In This Sign (Continued from page 166)

"You still love her?"  
"More than ever! I'll never cease loving her."  
"She loves you, Julian."  
Julian stared incredulously. "That can't be!" he muttered. "I saw her—"

"I'm not sure if she knows it herself," proceeded his friend, "but you are a blunt and zealous fellow, and you ought to be able to find out. I advise you to try."

"Yes, I will!" Forgetting even to say farewell, Julian did not mount the stairs where his supper waited, but set off hastily down the street.

"He'd go like that if it were the middle of the night," thought Claudius, "or a thousand miles!" Julian really a Christian—he could hardly believe it!

A passing procession of worshippers, waving their palm branches in triumph, shut off the tall figure from a view. The land was rejoicing—his beliefs to pagans; but everyone was praying that the new rulers of the Empire would condescend by years spent in solitude to advance the tide of favourid which had followed the bitter period of persecutions. Constantine, they said, was a strong man, and he favoured them; perhaps he might even end the dissension which had long tormented the political scene. Constantine ad!

was a pagan, but in this very year, so it would long be related among a people free at last, he would behold a fiery cross in the sky, signifying—"In this Sign thou shalt conquer."

### "Of One Blood" (Continued from page 171)

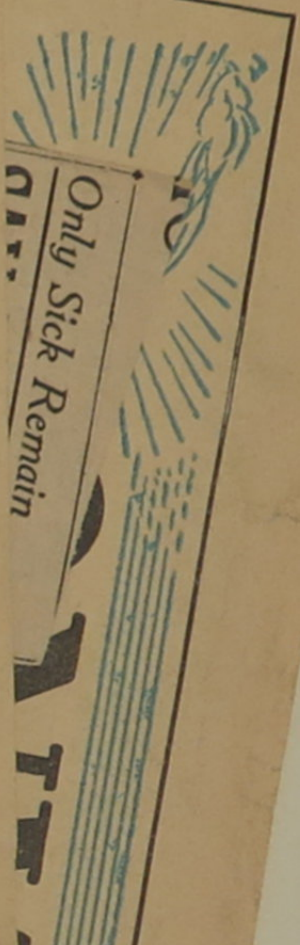
but as it was, you're well on the way to going back to work."  
"Who gave the blood for the transfusion—or do you know?"  
"A big fellow by the name of

March 18, 1945

March 18, 1945

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY  
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION  
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives  
The University of British Columbia





## CHAPTER XI.

### In This Sign

By G. G. MARTIN

It was almost dark, and the palace where the dying emperor lay was blazing with lights when Julian came once more to the courtyard and met the uncouth peddler.

"You must submit to this," croaked the man, his eyes sparkling under the enveloping dirty turban. He bound a cloth about Julian's eyes, and guided him out into the street.

Julian guessed they were going through unfrequented alleys and by-ways, then he felt the mud and ruts of a country road. They exchanged hardly a word, but plodded on for two or three miles. The air blew fresh and cool, and Julian could hear the lowing of cattle, and feel the grass of a slope up which they climbed. They must be well beyond Nicomedia now.

"I shall unbind your eyes, O seeker after truth." The bandage fell off, and Julian saw they were standing before a farmhouse, a stone building with a red-tiled roof. Olive trees rustled all around, and he could not tell in which direction the city lay. "Enter, and fear not."

"I have no fear!" retorted Julian, following boldly.

The house looked dark, but when they entered an inner courtyard they came upon a well-lighted arcade from which the various rooms opened. Here under the shelter of the projecting roof, a small company of men and women were gathered. Most of them kept their faces covered with the folds of their mantles or with head cloths bound about their chins. The peddler motioned to a bench, and Julian sat down.

Curious eyes turned upon him, and he even wondered for a moment if this might be a trick—he must be hated by the Christians, he, the right-hand man of Galerius! But a shepherd, a kindly looking man who laid his crook aside, seemed to be the leader here, and he and the peddler exchanged some whispered conversation. Then the meeting proceeded as though this brooding stranger were not in their midst at all.

"Brethren," said the shepherd pastor, "we have gathered as usual for worship and prayer. We have come to rejoice, for we hear that the time of our deliverance may be near! Let us sing a hymn of praise to our God."

Julian listened moodily. He felt the atmosphere of faith and unity, the spirit that bound these various

individuals together in this dangerous enterprise. Where had they all come from? There must be nearly a score here. The pastor, though a simple, humble man, had apparently some learning. He read from a book which Julian knew must be one of the forbidden Gospels. Then he preached an informal sermon, and the young centurion gave his earnest attention to this.

"We have this hope," said the shepherd, "which the pagans can never know, of eternal life after we have passed from the body. Those who die in darkness go they know not whither, perhaps to the gloomy caverns of the god Pluto; there is no comfort in the legend of Charon and the Styx. There is only sadness when the light of day closes upon their eyes. But for us, Christ hath risen from the dead, that all men may live in him. And for his sake, it is nothing for us to die, nothing but a light footfall upon the threshold of eternity!"

They prayed, kneeling, and some lifted up their hands, and the low exclamations of "Amen" suddenly struck Julian as infinitely strange and touching. This, then, was one of their services?

"I have news for you, brethren," added the pastor, when they rose. "We have heard of our beloved leader in Rome, Brother Marcellus." A murmur passed through the company, and Julian leaned back in the shadows. "Marcellus was exiled, and his sufferings for the Lord were too much for him—he has gone to his reward. Let us pray that his spirit continue to inspire us! Without his letters, his help, we should never have kept together as we have."

Julian remembered the bishop back in the imperial stables. How shameful that an old man should have been put to such humiliating toil! "I had a hand in that," he thought. "I did not lift my voice against it."

And news of our beloved brother, Aulus Menclus, and our sister, Basilla." Julian started. "They have taken the crown of martyrdom, blessed be their names in our memory! They stood fast even unto the end."

The peddler, who sat by him, turned to Julian. "Did you groan, friend?" he asked in a low voice. "No—I—I don't know. God for-

give me!" Virginia's parents, Aurelia's too!

It was late when, one by one, the Christians departed, Julian roused himself and saw that only his guide and the shepherd remained.

"Well, inquirer?" asked the peddler. "Would you learn more?"

"Yes! I know nothing, nothing of your religion! Who can teach me?" Julian stood up restlessly. Something like a fever seemed to be gnawing at his bones. "I must find out," he exclaimed. "I must know!"

"If you will come with me," said the shepherd slowly, "to my little hut out on the mountain, I can instruct you. I am a simple man, but I sat at the feet of Brother Marcellus long ago, and I have copies of the Gospels and of the letters of the blessed Paul. Come with me for a week, a month, what you will, O Julian, and if you are sincere, we have no hidden mysteries and no secrets from the open heart."

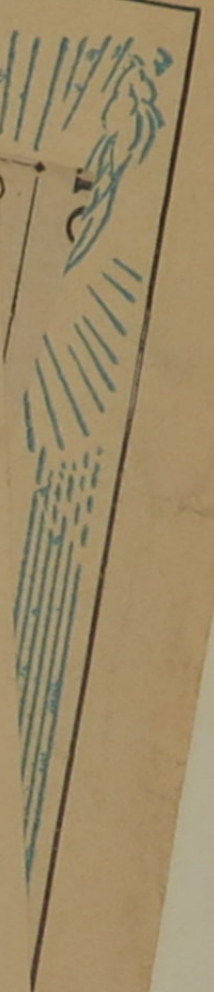
"I shall come."

The rain fell and the days succeeded each other as in a dream. Julian thought he had lost all track of time and place. He lived with the shepherd, whose name was Hilary, out on the side of a craggy slope where the sheep moved through the shrubs and sought the green patches of new grass. Clouds scudded overhead, or the sun came out and brightened the orchards and ploughed fields which lay below. Julian took lonely walks, and then returned to sit by the pastor and watch the flock, while Hilary talked. He was a gentle-spoken man, and he was not used to expounding his beliefs to pagans; but he had a clear, thoughtful mind, developed by years spent in solitude and meditation. Julian listened and questioned, and gradually his brusque suspicion, his harsh defences, began to drop from him. "It is different," he said more than once, "different from what I supposed!"

At a little distance, Julian could see a humble farm cottage, where two girls moved in the field, stooping and planting. He could hear in the cattle at night. Three weeks passed, and one morning, when the sun struggled through a watery mist, one of the girls came up the hill slope with a basket. Julian frowned, for he did not want to talk to anyone, but Hilary came out of the little wattled hut and called a greeting.

March 18, 1945





## Messages to Young Canadians

XI. By Professor G. P. Gilmour, Chancellor of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

ADVICE comes cheap, but wisdom comes dear. Anything I say to young people and about young people after the war is therefore said humbly, in the knowledge that no one can tell anyone else exactly *what* to do except in a slave state. But we can suggest to one another *why* we should do anything and *how* we should do it, with some general indication as to what kinds of things will most need doing.

For the Christian there can be no change in the "why"? "Do all to the glory of God" (1 Cor. 10: 31) is still the command, unchanged. Admittedly, we are still held back in our obedience by unwillingness and by ignorance. We do not desire God's glory or we do not see how it is involved in, or advanced by, any act of ours. But the Christian claim is still that sense can be made of life only by means of the faith that sees life as a discipline through which we are to learn, by bitter experience or by ecstatic vision or by any combination of the two, to desire the glory of God, and to learn, by the sweat of our brains and hearts, wherein that glory consists. Any other interpretation of life leads to cynicism and hopelessness. Actually, comparatively few people turn their backs deliberately and finally on this view of life, but too few turn their faces gladly and intelligently toward it.

Most of those who will bother to read these paragraphs will be convinced in their hearts already about the purpose of our lives. They may feel a lingering bewilderment, and even resentment, that God has made the conditions and risks of goodness so hard and the rewards so delicate and vulnerable. It is very much to the point to notice that the psalmists often felt exactly that way, and expressed it with more vigour than we would dare use in the very act of worship. Psalms 53, 55, 58, 69, 74 and 142 show this plainly. But this lingering, hot bewilderment existed in them, and exists in us only because of a deep conviction that "the foundation of God standeth sure" (2 Tim. 2: 19).

I have a feeling, however, that this attitude of questioning in the exercise of faith takes exaggerated forms in some people because of a mistaken expectation that the great problems of life will prove to be soluble. I would therefore urge upon young people the sober reflection that the real problems of life are insoluble. Our duty is not to banish but to ameliorate them.

Poverty, incompetence, ignorance, the will to power, the lust after evil—these will not be banished, except locally and temporarily or in individual cases, by political and economic reform or even by evangelical preaching. They can be, and can only be, ameliorated and checked. It is unfair to encourage people to expect a final solution, when every year brings a new crop of untired children to face and to create new phases of these spiritual dangers. "There is no discharge in war," says Ecclesiastes 8: 8.

The amelioration of the hardship and ruin wrought by evil is what gives strength to character and interest to life. Paradoxically, the very thing that moves us to despair is the thing that moves us to faithful endeavour. It is perilous to overestimate the despondency of despair: it is equally perilous to overestimate the possibilities of the endeavour.

I say this because every great struggle, such as the present war, brings in its wake a wave of optimism that can be quickly engulfed in a wave of despair. If our optimism is tempered by the knowledge that we are not to hope for solutions that will end the problems but only for ways that will ease the strain and repair the damage, we shall learn the truth of the words of Jesus in Luke 21: 19: "In your patient endurance ye shall win your souls." The winning of one's soul is all that we are promised, all that we really want to have promised to us.

The deeply ingrained obligation to obey the Emperor and Government makes it very easy for Japanese to be led along any course that the government wishes to take. This characteristic, however, would cease to be dangerous and become of real value if it could be transferred to a loyalty to the world as a whole. This is something which we ourselves as yet are far from realizing. It is difficult for us to look beyond the British Empire.

Fidelity rather than truth-speaking is stressed in Japanese ethics. They remain loyal towards those to whom they feel an obligation. A kindness is never forgotten. They value honesty and sincerity, but truth speaking to them is not a primary virtue. Either truth or truth should be used to help friends or block the designs of enemies. Japanese are clean, tidy, systematic, industrious, deft in the use of their hands and quick to apply science to industry. They are intelligent, educated and very ambitious for their children. Japanese are law-abiding and in Canada have a very low percentage of crime. Their sex morality is more like the French than the Anglo-Saxon. Suicide for them in some cases becomes a positive duty. It is a disgrace for a Japanese soldier to be taken prisoner.

It is hard for any one who has lived in Japan for many years and seen their life from all angles to think of the people as being cruel or inhuman. In every-day life one sees little cruelty but a great deal of human kindness. Their natural impulses differ in no way from our own. In every race there is a very small minority which delights in the suffering of others. No doubt there are some Japanese who are like that, but not more than in other races. Frightfulness has been deliberately used by German militarists in war and the Japanese military seem to have in many cases followed a similar policy which accounts for atrocities. Even when we discount exaggerations, which are bound to occur in newspaper articles, there can be little doubt about the truth of some of these atrocity stories, but the Japanese people never hear of them. The radio and the press are carefully controlled, and the use of short-wave radio sets is strictly forbidden. The only atrocities the Japanese hear about are those attributed to the American, British and Canadian soldiers.

(Continued on page 174)

March 18, 1945



## Only Sick Remain SAY ALL JAPS NOW REMOVED

Vol. LV

OTTAWA, Oct. 29.—(CP).—Evacuation of Japanese from the restricted area on the British Columbia coast now is "practically complete," labor department officials said.

Latest complete figures, as of September 30, showed 19,227 Japanese moved from the area and 2122 still remaining, but it was expected at that time that almost the entire remaining group would be moved in October. Figures on the removals during this month were not available here.

Of those still in the restricted area at September 30, 1646 were in Vancouver, 400 in the Fraser Valley and 76 in a tubercular hospital at Hastings Park.

### MOST IN INTERIOR.

The largest group moved, numbering 10,563, have been placed in the interior of British Columbia. At six centres there, Japanese have been employed in constructing the communities in which they will live and have supported themselves on their pay of 25 cents an hour.

It is possible some subsistence will have to be provided if sufficient work can not be found for them during the winter.

At Slooan, the largest housing project accommodated 4128 Japanese September 30, and was expected eventually to house another 700. There were 2100 at 14-Mile Ranch, Tashme, and it was planned to move 1000 of the Japanese remaining in Vancouver to that centre where all construction, except a hospital, was scheduled for completion by the end of October.

Other housing projects are located at Greenwood, Sandon, Kaslo and New Denver.

### ON BEET FARMS.

Up to September 30, 3982 were placed on sugar beet farms—2578 in Alberta, 1053 in Manitoba and 351 in Ontario. It was estimated 90 per cent. of these families have earned sufficient money to carry them through the winter season without maintenance.

## ese Eyes

Missionary in Japan

large and economically important part of the globe. United has within her borders nearly raw material she needs, and es the widely flung British e, but Japan, even with For-



Beginning in 1912 the Rev. and Mrs. Percy Price Served as Missionaries in Japan. Both in Tokyo and in Nagoya. The First Years His Missionary Life were Devoted to Building Up the East-Asian Mission, Which Is Still Recognized as One of the Most Significant Pieces of Christian Social Work Ever Developed in That Country. More Recently His Emphasis Has Been in the Deepening the Inner Life of Missionaries and Other Christians. After the War Situation Made It Impossible for Him to Return to Japan, He Has Been on the Staff of Metropolitan Church, Toronto.

Contents copyright, Canada, 1945

ONTARIO, MARCH 18, 1945

No. 11

# FORWARD

FOR YOUNG CANADIANS

mosa, Korea and Manchuria, has to import most of the basic raw materials of industry such as coal, iron, cotton, wool, oil and rubber. The effect of the high tariffs put on by the great Western powers and the Chinese boycotts on Japanese trade was greatly to limit her exports. Without exports she could not pay for her necessary imports. In spite of the trade barriers erected after the depression Japanese cotton exports did increase, but on the whole Japanese industrial leaders feared not only the present restrictions but what the future might bring forth. They did not want to live in a world where their daily necessities depended upon the mercy and permission of the great Western powers. The Japanese population increases by about 900,000 a year. As the rural districts can support no more all this increase must be supported through industry and commerce. Hence the seriousness of the artificial restriction of that trade by the political action of Western powers.

To the Japanese it was a matter of world justice. If they were beaten by fair economic competition it would just mean that they were not efficient enough. But it was not competition they feared but the political action of other powers. This was a matter of world politics that should have been handled by the League of Nations but that body had long since lost any attempt at impartiality. When America refused to participate in it, the League became an instrument in the hands of France to promote her own national policies. It did accomplish much in non-contentious matters but was never able to handle a big issue. It stood always for "things as they are." There was no redress, therefore, through the League. Japanese leaders felt that if their country was not to lose her trade and with





Vol. LV

TORONTO, MARCH 18, 1945

No. 11

## Through Japanese Eyes

By REV. PERCY PRICE, B.A., Former Missionary in Japan

THE missionary-minded Christian in Canada feels puzzled when he does not hear any Japanese Christian voice raised against the aggression of Japan. He naturally asks the question, Have Japanese got the same quality of Christianity which we have? If not, of what value are Christian missions?

Before leaving Japan in 1940, I took up this very matter with two responsible Japanese Christians, one a military officer and the other a pastor. Both were very intelligent men and closely in touch with Christian opinion in Japan. The following brief summary of what they said will enable the reader to view the situation through Japanese eyes.

Japan in the past has had very friendly relations with the United States and the British Empire and the people as a whole desire to continue in the same way with Anglo-Saxon peoples. They are distrustful of any attempt to link up with Nazi Germany. However, certain events which have taken place since the first world war have tended to weaken this close relation. Among these are the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the American Exclusion Act which stopped all Japanese immigration into the United States and last but not most important of all the trade barriers erected by the great Western powers following the depression, of 1929-1930. While it was natural for countries like Great Britain, United States and Canada to take steps to protect their home industries during the depression such as high tariffs, still the effect was to seriously limit Japanese trade. The reader can easily see how important a matter this is when we consider that the Anglo-Saxons control a

very large and economically important part of the globe. United States has within her borders nearly all the raw material she needs, and so does the widely flung British Empire, but Japan, even with For-



Beginning in 1912 the Rev. and Mrs. Percy Price served as missionaries in Japan, both in Tokyo and in Nagoya. The first years of his missionary life were devoted to building up the East Tokyo Mission, which is still recognized as one of the most significant pieces of Christian social work ever developed in that country. More recently his emphasis has been in the deepening of the inner life of missionaries and other Christians. After the war situation made it impossible for him to return to Japan, he has been on the staff of Metropolitan Church, Toronto.

Contents copyright, Canada, 1945

mosa, Korea and Manchuria, has to import most of the basic raw materials of industry such as coal, iron, cotton, wool, oil and rubber. The effect of the high tariffs put on by the great Western powers and the Chinese boycotts on Japanese trade was greatly to limit her exports. Without exports she could not pay for her necessary imports. In spite of the trade barriers erected after the depression Japanese cotton exports did increase, but on the whole Japanese industrial leaders feared not only the present restrictions but what the future might bring forth. They did not want to live in a world where their daily necessities depended upon the mercy and permission of the great Western powers. The Japanese population increases by about 900,000 a year. As the rural districts can support no more all this increase must be supported through industry and commerce. Hence the seriousness of the artificial restriction of that trade by the political action of Western powers.

To the Japanese it was a matter of world justice. If they were beaten by fair economic competition it would just mean that they were not efficient enough. But it was not competition they feared but the political action of other powers. This was a matter of world politics that should have been handled by the League of Nations but that body had long since lost any attempt at impartiality. When America refused to participate in it, the League became an instrument in the hands of France to promote her own national policies. It did accomplish much in non-contentious matters but was never able to handle a big issue. It stood always for "things as they are." There was no redress, therefore, through the League. Japanese leaders felt that if their country was not to lose her trade and with



it her standing in the world, Japan must have markets and raw materials which could not be taken away from her by other powers. The industrial leaders of the nation would have much preferred free trade in the world as it was before the depression, but that having become impossible there was only one other alternative if Japan were to survive at all and that was to establish control of markets and raw materials of her own in the same way as the British Empire had done. This, if translated into concrete terms, meant securing the economic control of China and perhaps the Dutch East Indies. These countries would give her a dependable market and adequate raw materials. China, since the 1911 revolution had been in a very chaotic state though improving slowly under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. If this policy were to be carried into effect it would be necessary for Japan to secure the control of these countries by agreement, if possible, or by force, if necessary, as the Western nations had always done. This they believed would not be a loss to the world or to the trade and commerce of Western nations in the Far East. Japan would bring order out of chaos in China and make it possible for the Chinese to trade with the nations of the world in a much larger way.

These two Japanese Christians did not attempt to justify the military occupation of China on the basis of Christian ethics. They did not say that such action would not be a violation of the Four-Power Treaty and the Nine-Power Treaty, but nevertheless they felt that the Japanese government was being forced to take action of that kind because the League had proved itself incompetent to deal constructively with great world issues. They said that every Japanese feels that his country has been crowded to the wall by the trade restrictions above referred to. In Western countries where the majority of the people are Christians it is often difficult for Christians to control the policy of their government. In Japan where there is only one Christian in two hundred people such control is obviously quite out of the question. The Japanese people, Christians and non-Christians alike, have been trained to obey the government without question. Unless the issue is an absolutely clear one they will follow the lead of the government. In this case the

Japanese do not feel that the issues at stake are black and white. If Christians opposed the government under these conditions they would be set down as traitors by the masses of the people. This brief account of my interviews with these two Japanese leaders will help us to see the whole situation through Japanese eyes.

I took up the same matter with an American friend of mine who understood very well the situation as the Japanese see it. We were sitting at lunch in a restaurant in Tokyo. He leaned over the table and said to me, "If the United States found herself in the same economic *cul-de-sac* as Japan is in now, she would certainly strike, League or no League."

The military party in Japan exploited the situation above described in order to carry out their own designs. There can be no doubt that they had extensive plans for aggression in the Far East and South, but they had been unable to move without the support of the great industrialists and the people as a whole. In 1931 the military invaded Manchuria, bringing down upon them and their nation the condemnation of the whole world and the League of Nations. The result inside of Japan, however, was an increase in patriotic fervour and political power began to shift more and more into ultra patriotic channels. The half-forgotten myth that the Japanese were "Sons of the Gods", and had an important part to play in the world, especially in East Asia, was brought out again and preached in season and out of season in the press and over the air.

Like the idea of the Nordic superman it was used to prepare the minds of the people for military aggression. Hitler's rise in Germany is closely paralleled by the "comeback" of the military party in Japan.

The war in Europe is drawing to a close, and already plans are being made to set up a new world order. It is very important in laying the foundation for that order that we build on truth and not on distortion. It is so easy for people to be misled when stirred by emotions. The Anglo-Saxon peoples are relatively stable and have a strong tradition that justice must be done to every one under any conditions, but they suffer from a strong race consciousness which makes it difficult for them to understand coloured races. The Russians and the French are much more clearsighted than we

are in this respect. Let us therefore set down a few important facts concerning the Church in Japan and the Japanese.

The Japanese Government has, on the whole, been very careful not to interfere with the liberty of the Christians. There have been persecutions of Christians in Korea and Formosa where authority is directly in the hands of the military, but in Japan proper the work of the churches has gone on without interruption. In this respect the situation in Japan differs from that of Germany. There have been voices in Germany raised against the Nazi government, but the opposition of German Christians to the Nazis has not been because they were waging an unjust war but rather because the government attempted to Nazify the churches themselves. There has been some indirect pressure by the government on the Christian churches in Japan but on the whole they have been astonishingly free. The government feared to provoke or interfere with their faith.

A very comprehensive union of churches in which even Baptist, Lutheran and part of the Anglican churches are included, has taken place in Japan. The original impetus for this was our own church union in Canada. The circumstances arising out of the war made the government anxious to have all Christians in one body, and the Christians themselves saw the necessity of union while passing through a great national crisis. For these reasons the union was consummated, and the Japanese government for the first time recognized Christianity as one of the religions of Japan.

The churches, the Christian schools and Christian social service institutions are now being carried on much as they were before the war supported by Japanese Christians without help from abroad. Japanese Christians have been loyal and faithful to the missionaries who remained in Japan after war broke out in 1941, and have shown them great kindness. They risked the misunderstanding of the people in showing sympathy with missionaries who had become enemy aliens. They visited them frequently, brought gifts of food, and in every way helped to make them comfortable. There are innumerable instances of this. Christian young men like others, have been conscripted into the Army, Navy and Air Force in the various theatres of war.

March 18, 1945



# NOTICE TO JAPANESE RESIDENTS

On March 5 the Minister of Justice Made the  
Following Order:

"No person of the Japanese race ordinarily resident in the Protected Area who has left or leaves such area otherwise than pursuant to an order of the British Columbia Security Commission shall reside or take up residence in any place except a place to which persons of the Japanese race are or have been evacuated by the British Columbia Security Commission or in which persons so evacuated are by such Commission authorized to reside."

The interpretation of this order is that Japanese who have been voluntarily removing themselves from the Protected Area and finding places for themselves outside the Protected Area may no longer do so unless by authority of the British Columbia Security Commission. This, however, does not affect the movement of Japanese Nationals residing in the Protected Area of the age of 18 or over. These Japanese Nationals are being placed in work camps by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Federal Department of Labor. Individuals of this category are required to report forthwith to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Barracks at 33rd and Heather St., Vancouver, where arrangements will be made with them for removal to such work camps.

Instructions regarding the evacuation of Canadian-born and Naturalized Canadians of Japanese racial origin will be given later by the British Columbia Security Commission.

Issued by Authority of the  
BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION



And he took bread, and gave thanks, brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body which is given for you: do in remembrance of me. Likewise the cup after supper, saying, This is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you . . .  
And he came out, and went, as he was wont, to the mount of Olives; and his disciples also followed him . . . And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's throw, and kneeled down, and prayed, saying, Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done. (Luke 22: 14, 19, 20, 39, 41, 42.)

### Replace 310 Churches

(Copyright, 1942, by the Southam Co.)  
LONDON.—One of the chief works of reconstruction which will be undertaken in Britain after the war will be rebuilding of the bombed churches. Already, the plans for this work are well advanced, and it has just been announced that a £500,000 fund is being launched by the Congregational Union to replace the hundred and ten of their churches which have been destroyed by enemy bombs.

Altogether 72 Congregational churches have been either destroyed or made so badly damaged that they are unsalvageable. More than 80 have been seriously damaged, and 150 suffered minor damage.

The actual rebuilding of the completely shattered churches will not be completed until after the war, but first repairs on those slightly damaged churches now being almost finished. Where it is necessary to build entirely new churches, the sites may be moved to districts where it is felt the need is greatest.

Generous help has already been received from Congregationalists in the United States, who have been sending missions to help the war distressed churches carry on with their good work. Committees are now being formed throughout Great Britain to raise funds for the great peace-time rebuilding program.

the Russian defeat and the retreat in Africa, and it is evident that he reached the point in his mental disturbance where he was fearful that the old army chiefs who had opposed the Russian campaign from the start were conspiring to turn against him. He has acted to beat them to it.

Here is the test which convinces the military men that the fire-eating war lord is a scared Hitler.

In the spring of 1934 Hitler's star was rising. He was fast coming to the zenith of his power. Then as now he became suspicious that the old army clique and the Roehm storm troopers were scheming to undermine him and take over his power.

weather. The Hitler command never would consider for a moment that they could not take Moscow and Leningrad before cold weather set in. They made no adequate provisions to protect close to 2,000,000 soldiers now caught out in the deep snow without adequate food and clothing where they are perishing by the thousands, hundreds of miles from their homeland.

The generals who told Hitler not to take on Russia are now being discarded because he failed. How long the invincible Fuehrer can conceal that truth from his people and hold their faith in his genius by waving the Versailles Treaty, most hated of all things by the Germans, is now Hitler's problem.

### Virtues in Plants

By WILDWOOD.

THE medicinal value of three plants grown in British Columbia is estimated by Dr. W. Newton in short papers issued from the Dominion laboratory at Saanichton.

Beginning with narcissi, the daffodil family, it is stated that the French used the jonquil variety and the odorous narcissus for the manufacture of perfume.

The flower heads of these fragrant varieties were plucked and steamed at pressure. The aromatic oil is skimmed off the surface of the water when the steam is cooled and condensed.

Very few jonquils and narcissi are grown commercially in this country, and though thousands of daffodil flower heads are picked off by commercial growers, these have no profitable quantities of aromatic oil.

All species, however, contain a powerful alkaloid, "narcissine," which is poisonous. No one should mistake the bulbs for onions, even mice avoid them. Growers who handle the cut blooms may absorb the poison sufficiently to cause sickness. Ladies, especially, should handle them with gloves when dealing with large quantities.

Nettles have medicinal value, either

as "greens" or as "beer," supposedly and chiefly for gout and rheumatic pains. A recipe for nettle beer is given: A bucketful of tender nettle tips is put in two gallons of water to boil; one pound of sugar and two ounces of bruised ginger being added. After half an hour's boiling it is cooled to blood temperature, strained, the juice of two lemons and half a cake of Fleischman's yeast is added.

The mixture is allowed to ferment for two days in a covered crock, then is bottled.

For many ages the virtues of raspberry leaves have been extolled for gargling, for washing wounds and sores and as a remedy in cases of extreme laxity of the bowels.

Although modern science has pooched much of the old herbalistic knowledge, recently a number of old remedies have been subjected to a critical examination with surprising results, says Dr. Newton.

A claim made by ancient doctors and midwives that raspberry leaf tea assisted their services has been supported by scientific investigation, according to the Lancet, the official record of British medicine.

since the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Considering that there are 14,565 Japanese in the state, 9865 of whom are in the vicinity of Seattle, the number taken into custody is relatively small.

Shortwave radios and firearms, Seattle's police headquarters were swamped. At the deadline for surrendering cameras and radios last Monday night police officers had issued receipts to 3200 aliens.

Thirty-two Arrested

presidential proclamation, they can not travel outside the municipality in which they live unless they have obtained a special permit from government officials.

## NO MASS TRANSFER PLANNED STRICT CONTROL OF JAPS IN FORCE Pacific Coast States Restrict Travel And Funds Of Japanese

Three Pacific Coast states have taken strict measures to control the activities of Japanese residents, but so far there is no plan to transfer them

Note  
exceed 2  
be accom  
of the w



## NO MASS TRANSFER PLANNED

# STRICT CONTROL OF JAPS IN FORCE

## Pacific Coast States Restrict Travel And Funds Of Japanese

Three Pacific Coast states have taken strict measures to control the activities of Japanese residents, but so far there is no plan to transfer them east of the Rockies.

A survey by The Vancouver Daily Province shows that Washington, Oregon and California are maintaining close scrutiny of all Japanese while endeavoring not to discriminate against them.

California, with the largest number of Japanese, is prepared to advocate a mass migration of it becomes necessary. It believes, however, that such a step will not be required.

All three states have imposed federal regulations which restrict travel of Japanese residents, control of their personal finances and require them to surrender all radios and cameras.

(Special to The Daily Province). SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—California, with 93,717 listed Japanese residents—some 33,000 of them officially classified as enemy aliens—has buckled down to the big task of defending the home front without causing unnecessary hardship to those who may be loyal.

San Francisco, with 2276 alien Japanese and 3004 American-born, has the second-largest Japanese population in the state. Los Angeles leads, with a total of 23,321, of whom 14,595 are American-born.

Under leadership of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, law enforcement agencies acted swiftly after war was declared. Some 86 suspected Japanese agents have been arrested in San Francisco.

### TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

Guards were posted in front of more than 100 Japanese business houses, and bank accounts were frozen. Within the week, the first flurry of activity was over, and the city and state settled down to a long-range program of careful control.

The first job was a thorough survey by FBI and treasury agents of all Japanese-owned or controlled businesses. Those which were owned by American-born Nipponese were allowed to conduct business as usual, and their assets were promptly released.

With alien-owned business firmly under control, the authorities turned to the problem of personal activity. First step was a stringent restriction on travel of all Japanese and other aliens. Foreign-born Japanese are not allowed to leave the city without permits, and the permits are hard to get. The ban on travel makes it considerably easier for officials to keep track of the aliens.

### AVOID HYSTERIA.

Personal finances were also placed under rigid control. Alien Japanese were required to give an accounting of all financial transactions, and each family is allowed only \$100 a month for all expenses.

All aliens were required to turn all cameras, firearms and short wave radio receiving and sending sets in. Some 5000 cameras and more than 1000 cameras, many of them of expensive makes, were received the first day. A number of short-wave sending sets were also received.

Meanwhile, officials conducted a well-planned campaign to avoid unnecessary hysteria and persecution of loyal citizens of Japanese birth.

An enemy alien board was set up to pass upon all arrests, with one member to be a member of the order parole or out-

since the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Considering that there are 14,565 Japanese in the state, 9865 of whom are in the vicinity of Seattle, the number taken into custody is relatively small.

### CAMERAS TAKEN IN.

As a result of presidential proclamations making it mandatory for Japanese, German and Italian aliens to surrender cameras,

## 8500 ADULT MALES INVOLVED

# Mass Removal of Japanese Would Change Face of B.C.

By ARTHUR MCKENZIE.

If the policy advocated in certain quarters toward the Japanese should prevail, it would result in the greatest single mass movement of civilians in the history of Canada. It is proposed that all Japanese males 18 to 45 be removed from the coastal areas.

Some 8500 adult male Japanese would be plucked from Vancouver, the Fraser Valley, Victoria and scores of hamlets on the coast that look out toward Japan and the sea and air approaches the Nipponese navy and aircraft would have to traverse to strike at Canada's western flank.

If these thousands could be mobilized like soldiers, assembled at central points at scheduled times with the utmost discipline, at least a dozen railroad trains would be required to transport them. More than 4000 families—some with children—would be broken up.

### UP TO OTTAWA.

Whether this policy is to prevail will be answered in Ottawa where the Prime Minister has summoned representatives of the province, and the members of the standing committee on Oriental problems, for a conference to start January 9.

If the committee favor the shifting of Japanese of military age from the coast; if the proposal is concurred in by the Premier, the military and naval commanders charged with the defense of the Pacific Command, undoubtedly the thing will happen.

Of 23,428 Japanese in British Columbia, 95 per cent, live west of Chilliwack. Of this number, 8706 are males 16 years of age and over, according to the authentic registration conducted by the R.C.M.P. and ended in October.

Removal of males alone should not cripple any branch of industry. It should not deplete the labor supply except in respect of unimportant seasonal occupations such as gardening.

### FISHERMEN HARD HIT.

The largest single economic group are fishermen—about 1800. Already these have been cut off from their livelihood because the navy has seized their fishing boats.

Fish canneries would not be handicapped because male Japanese are not employed extensively. Most of the hands are Japanese and Indian women. If Japanese women were not allowed to go into exile with the men, they would remain to earn a living in the canneries.

Whole villages and communities would disappear. The thousands of shopkeepers and traders of all sorts, the dentists, doctors, photographers, tailors and taxi drivers in Powell Street would be whisked away.

### STEVESON INVOLVED.

Steveston, a village of 2500 whose livelihood already has been seized, would fade away overnight. Vista, a cluster of shanties on the seaward edge of Sea Island where about 200 Japanese live near two canneries,

shortwave radios and firearms, Seattle's police headquarters were swamped. At the deadline for surrendering cameras and radios last Monday night police officers had issued receipts to 3200 aliens.

The deadline for surrendering firearms is today. By the end of the week more than 300 rifles and pistols had been surrendered. Aliens also are finding it difficult to travel. Under another

group about three out of eight were born in British Columbia and got the same schooling as white children.

They have as much difficulty reading a Japanese language newspaper as a similar age group of white children would have reading the Paris Solr.

Among them would be such Canadian-born as Thomas Shoyama, a graduate of the University of British Columbia and editor of the publication of the second-generation—Canadian-born Japanese.

Among them would be such as George Akira Ishiura, Vancouver-born graduate of an American dental college. His clientele is 70 per cent, white. He is the father of a two-year-old girl.

Ishiura's father went to Japan more than a year ago to visit an ailing mother and has not returned. Ishiura—unlike many other Japanese of his age and education—once visited Japan as the guest of the Tokio Nichi Nichi daily newspaper—representing a typical Japanese youth born in Canada. Ishiura has dual citizenship.

Or such as the "United Church Young People" who each Sunday night pack the chapel at Powell and Jackson to hear a sermon by liberal-minded Reverend K. Shimizu, graduate of Harvard and U. B. C.

If Ottawa orders the Japanese to pack up and go inland, the face of Vancouver will be

presidential proclamation, they can not travel outside the municipality in which they live unless they have obtained a special permit from government officials.

## Thirty-two Arrested

### In Portland District

(Special to The Daily Province.)

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—Thirty-two Japanese aliens considered dangerous to public safety were taken into custody in this area immediately after the outbreak of the war with Japan.

The remainder of the 1000 Japanese aliens in the Portland district were permitted to remain at liberty, but were restricted in their movements and were required to turn in all guns, cameras and short-wave radio receiving and transmitting sets in their possession by the authorities.

Japanese as well as other enemy aliens in Portland and vicinity are all being closely watched by the F.B.I.

So far there has been no move here to remove Japanese aliens from the coast region. If such a step were considered advisable, it is believed that the army authorities would not hesitate to order their wholesale removal.

Japanese aliens permitted to remain at large must secure official permission before they can leave the city or state. They are also restricted as to their movements within the city and can only go to and from their places of business, to and from their schools and to and from their churches.

The federal order freezing Japanese funds has closed up much Japanese business.

changed by the disappearance of hundreds of dry-cleaning and dressmaking shops and corner confectionery-grocery stores.

The army of Japanese evacuees would be made up somewhat as follows: About 1800 fishermen, 2000 loggers and pulp mill workers, 800 farmers, 178 gardeners, 211 cleaners and pressers, 123 rooming-house keepers, 695 retail and wholesale clerks, 435 laborers and more than 1000 otherwise employed in miscellaneous occupations.

These figures are supplied by the special committee on Oriental problems as an approximate index to the chief occupations of Japanese wage earners of both sexes.

It has been suggested that the Japanese evacuated from the coast could be put to work building a highway from the interior to Prince Rupert,

## "SHIFT EAST" MOVE DEFERRED

# City Council to Wait and See What Ottawa Does About Japs

Vancouver City Council will not interfere with the Japanese situation in British Columbia until the Dominion Government has had an opportunity to take action.

Ald. H. D. Wilson's plan to ask the council on Wednesday to urge Ottawa to move all B. C. Nipponese to communal work camps east of the Rockies will be postponed for two weeks as a result of conversations on Sunday between Wilson and members of the federal committee on Japanese problems.

Just before they left by train to report their findings direct to government officials at the capital, the committeemen indicated to Ald. Wilson that they are recommending removal of B. C. Japanese from Coast areas to government work camps inland.

"In view of this fact, it may be better to wait and see what



## 8500 ADULT MALES INVOLVED

# Mass Removal of Japanese Would Change Face of B.C.

By ARTHUR McKENZIE.

If the policy advocated in certain quarters toward the Japanese should prevail, it would result in the greatest single mass movement of civilians in the history of Canada. It is proposed that all Japanese males 18 to 45 be removed from the coastal areas.

Some 8500 adult male Japanese would be plucked from Vancouver, the Fraser Valley, Victoria and scores of hamlets on the coast that look out toward Japan and the sea and air approaches the Nipponese navy and aircraft would have to traverse to strike at Canada's western flank.

If these thousands could be mobilized like soldiers, assembled at central points at scheduled times with the utmost discipline, at least a dozen railroad trains would be required to transport them. More than 4000 families—some with children—would be broken up.

## UP TO OTTAWA.

Whether this policy is to prevail will be answered in Ottawa where the Prime Minister has summoned representatives of the province, and the members of the standing committee on Oriental problems, for a conference to start January 9.

If the committee favor the shifting of Japanese of military age from the coast; if the proposal is concurred in by the Premier, the military and naval commanders charged with the defense of the Pacific Command, undoubtedly the thing will happen.

Of 23,428 Japanese in British Columbia, 95 per cent, live west of Chilliwack. Of this number, 8706 are males 16 years of age and over, according to the authentic registration conducted by the R.C.M.P. and ended in October.

Removal of males alone should not cripple any branch of industry. It should not deplete the labor supply except in respect of unimportant seasonal occupations such as gardening.

## FISHERMEN HARD HIT.

The largest single economic group are fishermen—about 1800. Already these have been cut off from their livelihood because the navy has seized their fishing boats.

Fish canneries would not be handicapped because male Japanese are not employed extensively. Most of the hands are Japanese and Indian women. If Japanese women were not allowed to go into exile with the men, they would remain to earn a living in the canneries.

Whole villages and communities would disappear. The thousands of shopkeepers and traders of all sorts, the dentists, doctors, photographers, tailors and taxi drivers in Powell Street would be whisked away.

## STEVESTON INVOLVED.

Steveston, a village of 2500 whose livelihood already has been seized, would fade away overnight. Vista, a cluster of shanties on the seaward edge of Sea Island where about 200 Japanese live near two canneries, would lose its manhood.

The men would disappear from scores of villages on Vancouver Island, from Nanaimo north to Royston.

The small fruit industry, now almost wholly in Japanese hands, would vanish except to the extent that Japanese boys and women could carry on. The north bank of the Fraser River—Pitt Meadows, Maple Ridge, Mission and Hazelton—would be stripped of its Japanese males.

The proposal to remove all males 18 to 45 would apply to Canadian-born as well as Japanese naturalized Canadians. Of this

group about three out of eight were born in British Columbia and got the same schooling as white children.

They have as much difficulty reading a Japanese language newspaper as a similar age group of white children would have reading the Paris Soir.

Among them would be such Canadian-born as Thomas Shoyama, a graduate of the University of British Columbia and editor of the publication of the second generation—Canadian-born Japanese.

Along them would be such as George Akira Ishiura, Vancouver-born graduate of an American dental college. His clientele is 70 per cent, white. He is the father of a two-year-old girl.

Ishiura's father went to Japan more than a year ago to visit an ailing mother and has not returned. Ishiura—unlike many other Japanese of his age and education—once visited Japan as the guest of the Tokio Nichi Nichi daily newspaper—representing a typical Japanese youth born in Canada. Ishiura has dual citizenship.

Or such as the "United Church Young People" who each Sunday might pack the chapel at Powell and Jackson to hear a sermon by liberal-minded Reverend K. Shimizu, graduate of Harvard and U. B. C.

If Ottawa orders the Japanese to pack up and go inland, the face of Vancouver will be changed by the disappearance of hundreds of dry-cleaning and dressmaking shops and corner confectionery-grocery stores.

The army of Japanese evacuees would be made up somewhat as follows: About 1800 fishermen, 2000 loggers and pulp men, 2000 workers, 800 farmers, 178 mill workers, 211 cleaners and gardeners, 123 rooming-house keepers, 695 retail and wholesale clerks, 435 laborers and more than 1000 otherwise employed in miscellaneous occupations.

These figures are supplied by the special committee on Oriental problems as an approximate index to the chief occupations of Japanese wage earners of both sexes.

It has been suggested that the Japanese evacuated from the coast could be put to work building a highway from the interior to Prince Rupert.

## "SHIFT EAST" MOVE DEFERRED

# City Council to Wait and See What Ottawa Does About Japs

Vancouver City Council will not interfere with the Japanese situation in British Columbia until the Dominion Government has had an opportunity to take action.

Ald. H. D. Wilson's plan to ask the council on Wednesday to urge Ottawa to move all B. C. Nipponese to communal work camps east of the Rockies will be postponed for two weeks as a result of conversations on Sunday between Wilson and members of the federal committee on Japanese problems.

Just before they left by train to report their findings direct to government officials at the capital, the committeemen indicated to Ald. Wilson that they are recommending removal of B. C. Japanese from Coast areas to inland government work camps.

"In view of this fact, it may be better to wait and see what action is taken by Ottawa before asking the council to make representations," Ald. Wilson explains.

## PUT OFF TO JANUARY 21.

Instead of putting his resolution before the council on Wednesday, he will merely give notice of his motion, which, under civic procedure, will bring the move formally before aldermen on January 21.

"If the government has taken action which is satisfactory to us, there will be no need to proceed further," Ald. Wilson asserted. "But if the government has not heeded the situation here, the council will be justified in



**ROUGH-CHAPPED LIPS NEED LIPSYL**

Rough, cracked lips are unromantic. If yours are chapped and sore, start using Lipstyl now! It brings quick relief. Use Lipstyl to prevent chapped lips too. Get Colorless Lipstyl in handy stick form today.

Oregon and California are maintaining close scrutiny of all Japanese while endeavoring not to discriminate against them.

California, with the largest number of Japanese, is prepared to advocate a mass migration of it becomes necessary. It believes, however, that such a step will not be required.

All three states have imposed federal regulations which restrict travel of Japanese residents, control of their personal finances and require them to surrender all radios and cameras.

(Special to The Daily Province). SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—California, with 93,717 listed Japanese residents—some 33,000 of them officially classified as enemy aliens—has buckled down to the big task of defending the home front without causing unnecessary hardship to those who may be loyal.

San Francisco, with 2276 alien Japanese and 3004 American-born, has the second-largest Japanese population in the state. Los Angeles leads, with a total of 23,321, of whom 14,595 are American-born.

Under leadership of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, law enforcement agencies acted swiftly after war was declared. Some 86 suspected Japanese agents have been arrested in San Francisco.

## TRAVEL RESTRICTED.

Guards were posted in front of more than 100 Japanese business houses, and bank accounts were frozen. Within the week, the first flurry of activity was over, and the city and state settled down to a long-range program of careful control.

The first job was a thorough survey by FBI and treasury agents of all Japanese-owned or controlled businesses. Those which were owned by American-born Nipponese were allowed to conduct business as usual, and their assets were promptly released.

With alien-owned businesses firmly under control, the authorities turned to the problem of personal activity. First step was a stringent restriction on travel of all Japanese and other aliens.

Foreign-born Japanese are not allowed to leave the city without permits, and the permits are hard to get. The ban on travel makes it considerably easier for officials to keep track of the aliens.

## AVOID HYSTERIA.

Personal finances were also placed under rigid control. Alien Japanese were required to give an accounting of all financial transactions, and each family is allowed only \$100 a month for all expenses.

All aliens were required to turn all cameras, firearms and short wave radio receiving and sending sets in. Some 5000 cameras and more than 1000 cameras, many of them of expensive makes, were received the first day. A number of short-wave sending sets were also received.

## MEANWHILE, OFFICIALS CONDUCTED A WELL-PLANNED CAMPAIGN TO AVOID UNNECESSARY HYSTERIA AND PERSECUTION OF LOYAL CITIZENS OF JAPANESE BIRTH.

An enemy alien board was set up to pass upon all arrests, with power to order parole or outright release of those arrested. Citizens were urged not to discharge Japanese employees who had been cleared by official investigation.

(Special to The Daily Province). SEATTLE, Jan. 5.—Having sent more than 100 Japanese nationals to an internment camp, the Seattle office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has renewed its roundup of aliens believed to be dangerous to the security of the United States.

Twelve Japanese aliens were arrested here New Year's Day, bringing to 131 the total number arrested in Washington State



## MANY ROUNDED UP

# South California Jap Colony Watched Before War Started

(Special to The Vancouver Daily Province)  
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 7.—Representatives of the federal bureau of investigation indicated here today that they have in the past few months rounded up, questioned, requested and, in some cases detained, scores of Japanese suspected of subversive activities in Southern California and elsewhere. But this is no new campaign.

Long before the Japanese launched their attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor, special agents of the Federal Government had been quietly working on the Japanese situation in all areas of the west coast—and especially in California. Literally thousands of Nipponeese have been under surveillance.

It is estimated that there are in the United States at least 138,000 Japanese. About 80,000 of these are American citizens or Nisei. Some 58,000 are nationals, or Japanese-born, called Issel.

The Japanese Citizens League, in a recent survey, indicated there are 65,000 Nisei in California. One source places 38,000 of these in southern California. Other sources estimate there are at least 50,000—possibly 60,000—American-born and Japanese-born in the southern section of the state.

### IN VITAL BASE AREAS.

Naturally, this means they are closely centred where America's vast harbors and defense areas are located.

In the large settlements, such as Los Angeles and San Pedro, federal, state and civic authorities long have kept close watch over the seemingly innocent activities of hundreds of men, women and children regarded as worthy of special attention in the event of war.

The immigration department, paying strict attention to roads leading to California from Mexico, have stopped virtually every car entering the state. Search has been complete in each case. Arrests followed in some cases.

Of the thousands in Southern California, whether legally or otherwise, many have been engaged ostensibly in ordinary business pursuits. These included scores of shopkeepers in Little Tokio—within a few blocks of the Los Angeles City Hall—and as tailors, druggists, opticians, greengrocers and allied pursuits.

### CLAMP DOWN TIGHT.

As soon as hostilities began, officers clamped down on Japanese activities on all sectors. Banks and business houses were padlocked. Japanese fishing fleets were taken over. Nipponeese living in the harbor area were either detained or closely guarded. None were permitted to travel without special permission.

The area, roughly referred to as the Southern California section, has in recent months been more closely guarded than any other part of the United States.

### GUARD PLANE PLANTS.

Most vital are its aircraft plants which cluster close to the coast in this Japanese-studded area.

With millions of dollars involved, thousands of employees laboring around the clock, and bombers and fighters now desperately needed by Britain, China, Russia and America, these priceless plants will be the most zealously guarded in order that a steady flow of finished craft may roll off the assembly lines day and night.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron and High Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, both active with the army and navy in defense measures, have taken a solemn vow "that not a single plane shall be lost by sabotage."

Concerning the fate of hundreds of Japanese detained, or those under surveillance, the F.B.I. maintains a close secrecy.

After removal from Terminal Island, where many were held in the federal prison, it is assumed that Japanese deemed dangerous will be interned in well-located camps where they will receive excellent care but will ever be subject to strict guard.

There has, of course, been no wholesale exodus, since all aliens must obtain permission to travel anywhere and their every movement is subject to sharp scrutiny by officers who have for months been thoroughly familiar with their goings and comings.

Many American-born Japanese assert they are good Americans, urge their fellows to buy defense bonds, and ask a chance to help the Allies defeat the Axis.

### GUARD AGAINST RIOTS.

In order to prevent unnecessary strife, the State Board of Equalization has ordered 100 bars or cafes operated by Japanese to close, and police in thickly-populated areas take extra precautions to ward off incipient riots in which Japanese might fare badly.

One aged Japanese, unhappy over his country's stand, ended his life by poison. A young girl disowned her father because of his expressed sympathy for the homeland.

That there are good Japanese in the southland, few will have the hardhood to deny; but after what has happened at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines, Southern Californians are tight-lipped concerning all Japanese.

The watchword is — "Treat them well, but keep them under constant scrutiny."

Southern Californians, alert to their own interest and the interest of their nation and other nations, are fully determined that there shall be no repetition of Pearl Harbor in this rich centre of defense activity. They echo the grim assertion of Mayor Bowron and Sheriff Biscailuz: "Not a single defense activity shall be lost through sabotage."

Many of the Japanese will remain where they are. But they must remain passive, say the Californians.



## Premier King Gives Reasons For Japanese Restrictions

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Following is the text of a statement issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King today on Japanese and other aliens in Canada:

During recent weeks the Canadian Government has been giving detailed and careful thought to the problems created by the presence in British Columbia of a large number of persons of Japanese racial origin. On January 8 a conference was called in Ottawa to study and report on these problems.

At this conference the government had the benefit of the advice and assistance of representatives of the Government of British Columbia and of the members of the standing committee on Orientals of which Mayor F. J. Hume of New Westminster is the chairman. For the aid thus given the government is most grateful.

### Defense Services Checked Situation

Finally the government has received appreciations of the situation on the Pacific Coast from the representatives of the defense services. It has also been advised upon international complications to which certain courses of action might give rise.

As a consequence of these various contributions to its knowledge the government believes it is in possession of all relevant facts and that it is in the best position to judge as to the policy that should be adopted.

In announcing its program the government accordingly believes that it is justified in asking for, and in expecting to receive, the firm support of all Canadians. The government has found no disposition in any responsible quarter to question the justice and validity of the fundamental principles upon which its policy in relation to the Japanese problem has been based.

### Principles Are Set To Handle Problems

These principles are now reaffirmed; in the future, as in the past, they will provide the standard against which all proposals relating to this problem will be measured.

In summary form they may be described as follows:

- (a) National defense and victory are the first and overriding considerations.
- (b) Canadians of Japanese racial origin and Japanese nationals resident in Canada will be justly treated.

### Warning Is Made On Demonstrations

c. Every feasible step should be taken to encourage the maintenance of a calm and reasonable attitude among Canadian citizens generally. The full force of the law will be invoked to prevent anti-Japanese demonstrations and to protect Canadian residents of Japanese race.

d. No action will be taken or permitted which would give any excuse to the government of Japan for mistreating Canadians under Japanese control. Nor will any action be taken or permitted which would help the Japanese anywhere to arouse Asiatic hostility against the white race.

e. Canada will continue to collaborate with Great Britain and the United States, with a view to the substantial co-ordination of their policies in relation to persons of Japanese racial origin within their respective jurisdictions.

In accordance with these principles and in the execution of plans worked out well in advance the Canadian Government, as a consequence of the new situation created by Japan's treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, at once immobilized all fishing vessels operated by persons of Japanese racial origin on the Pacific Coast.

All persons of Japanese racial origin will be prohibited, for the duration of the war against Japan, from fishing or serving on fishing vessels, or on other vessels operated by Japanese off the coast of British Columbia.

### Gas, Explosives Sale Controlled

For the same period the sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin will be directly controlled under conditions to be prescribed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use shortwave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras. The present intensive surveillance of Japanese nationals will be continued, and the Defense of Canada Regulations will be strictly enforced.

It is intended to organize a civilian corps of Canadian Japanese to be used on projects of value to the national cause, in value to the national cause, in the various groups of Canadian Japanese who have indicated their desire to serve.

Steps are being taken to provide for defining protected areas in Canada and, subsequent to a date to be announced, all enemy aliens (of whatever origin) except those who possess permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, will require to have moved from such protected areas on the Pacific Coast as may be defined. Arrangements will be made by the Federal Government to provide accommodation for persons thus removed.

A separate organization will be created to provide opportunities for the employment of adult male enemy aliens outside the protected areas on work of national value.

In order that the Canadian war effort may not suffer because of necessary restrictions placed upon persons of Japanese origin, the government proposes to arrange at once, through the establishment of a special office in British Columbia, for the sale, lease, requisition or charter, on equitable terms and to suitable persons, of fishing or other vessels and fishing equipment heretofore used or owned by Canadians of Japanese racial origin, now immobilized on the Pacific Coast.

The removal of the Japanese fishermen will place upon the white fishermen and canners of the Pacific Coast a heavy responsibility for seeing that this removal does not reduce the total of fish caught or increase the prices at which the catch is made available to Canada, to the United Kingdom, and to the united nations.

### Special Consideration For War Veterans

In the working out of its plans the government proposes to give special consideration to those persons of Japanese race who served in the Canadian expeditionary force during the world war.



The government is of the opinion, and in this it has the concurrence of its technical advisors, that the arrangements outlined above, combined with the steps already taken are very much in the interests of the Japanese residents of British Columbia themselves.

It is believed that they will provide adequate safeguards against possible subversive activities, however, fomented, in British Columbia. The government proposes, therefore, to carry through its program with the utmost expedition and thoroughness.

It avails itself of this opportunity to reiterate what has already been said by the Prime Minister that while the utmost precautions will be taken to see that no illegal acts are committed by Japanese or by other enemy aliens resident in Canada, those who conform loyally to the regulations set out for their guidance will be given every protection both for themselves and their property.

## Thank Fair Play Of B.C. Citizens

In conclusion the government wishes to express thanks to those public officers and private citizens in British Columbia who, without being blind to the dangers and uncertainties with which they are confronted, have nevertheless set so admirable an example of fair play in their attitude towards those persons of Japanese race now resident in that province.

In this connection the government wishes particularly to thank Hon. G. S. Pearson, minister of labor of the government of British Columbia, Mayor Hume, chairman of the standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia, and the other members of the committee, Mayor J. W. Cornett of Vancouver, and all others who have contributed to the steadying of public opinion along the Pacific coast. Similar thanks is due to the newspapers which almost without exception have realized the weight of their responsibility.

The standing committee on Orientals in British Columbia, to which reference has been made above, is composed of the following persons: Fred J. Hume, mayor of New Westminster, chairman; Professor H. F. Angus, Lt.-Col. Macgregor Macintosh, Assistant Commissioner F. J. Mead, R.C.M.P.; Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling.

## Many Settlements on Coast Situated Near Defense Areas

From Powell street in Vancouver to Prince Rupert's quayside, thousands of Japanese may be moved to other points where the government has undertaken to provide housing under new regulations affecting Japanese enemy aliens, announced in Ottawa.

Ottawa announced:

1. Enemy aliens, except those holding police permits to remain, are to be removed from the defence areas.
2. Sale of gasoline and explosives to persons of Japanese racial origin to be placed under control of R.C.M.P.
3. Japanese nationals forbidden to use or possess short-wave radio receivers, transmitters or cameras.

Communities with a Japanese element dot the coastline from Ucluelet on the west coast of Vancouver Island northward to the Queen Charlottes. In Ucluelet there are between 200 and 300 Japanese fishermen.

## SEVERAL FAMILIES MOVED

A few families live by fishing and logging in the Queen Charlottes.

From Seal Cove, near Prince Rupert, a half-dozen families were moved a year and a half ago to make way for construction of an air force installation. In Prince Rupert itself, scene of shipbuilding and drydocking, about 75 Japanese families live.

Handfuls of Japanese who lived by fishing are situated at the mouth of the Naas River, Rivers Inlet, and Port Essington on the mouth of the Skeena.

The largest purely Japanese settlement in the Dominion is Steveston on the north arm of the Fraser River. A few score families live at two canneries on Sea Island: the Vancouver Cannery, two miles west of the airport, and the Acme Cannery, a half-mile beyond.

The only remaining publication for persons of Japanese racial origin, the New Canadian, today published an editorial saying: "Keep cool and keep calm, and

don't get excited. Let's wait until all the details of the new regulations are worked out before we start rushing around like a flock of chickens with their heads cut off."

Thomas Shoyama, national secretary of the Japanese Canadian Citizens' League, last night telegraphed the Prime Minister thanking the government for its "fair and impartial attitude in dealing with the Japanese."

He added that Japanese were "fully prepared to assist the government in carrying out whatever steps deemed necessary."

Japanese owners of seven service stations in the city awaited clarification of the gasoline rule. Some expressed the opinion that it would take the form of a demand by the police for a strict accounting of all motor fuel sold.

Canadian-born Japanese, Nisei they call themselves, are included under the fuel restrictions as operators of cars.



## Canning, Lumber and Paper Industries Chiefly Affected

The canning, lumber and pulp and paper manufacturing industries would be the only operations disrupted to any extent if all alien Japanese are removed from the coastal area under new Ottawa regulations.

Japanese, whether alien or British subjects, have already been prohibited from operating or working on fishboats, but the government on Wednesday announced plans to man the 1100 seized Japanese boats with white crews.

### LAST RECORD IN 1940.

Figures compiled by the B.C. department of labor show that 4928 Japanese men and women were employed in industries other than fishing in 1940, the last available record.

Canneries and other food manufacturing concerns employed 2176, the lumber industry 1377, and the pulp and paper industry 538.

The balance were employed in shipbuilding (107), wood box factories, etc. (137), smelting (42, all aliens), oil refining (20), mining (19, all alien), explosives and chemicals (38, 3 aliens).

Records of the department reveal that 40 per cent. of the Japanese employed in the province are aliens, a higher percentage of aliens than any other racial group with the exception of Chinese. Only 27 per cent. of Chinese working here are British subjects.

### MOSTLY IN MILLS.

Logging operators are not worried over the possible removal of Japanese labor as few are employed in "the woods." Most of the Japanese in the lumber industry are working in sawmills, only three or four of which are owned by Japanese.

"We may have difficulty in replacing some of the Japanese in sawmills who are working as skilled laborers," a lumber official stated today, "but we are certainly not going to protest if the government decides they should be moved. We will just have to find the men somewhere."

The labor department's figures, which concern only employees and not owners or partners, show there are 1973 alien Japanese employees and 2955 Japanese who have become British subjects.

In 1940, the department recorded 2043 employees of Italian origin, of whom 308 were aliens. There were 1622 Germans and Austrians, of whom 226 were

### MANY ON RELIEF.

Prior to 1941, when there was a good salmon run, many of the fishermen on the Fraser River were on relief. This was brought about to a great extent by the fact that far more fishermen were licensed than the industry actually needed. In the last 20 years the number of British Columbia fishermen had increased by 5000 to 6000, yet there was not much difference in the total annual catch of fish.

As far as the Fraser River is concerned, it does not need another boat on it, said Mr. Reid. The only result of more fishermen will be less catch per boat.

From Ottawa there is talk of providing the Japanese with work. "There is no immediate necessity as the Japanese fishermen particularly have earned enough money during the past season to keep them until April."

### NO EFFECTIVE WATCH.

The entire coast of British Columbia should be declared a military defense area, said Mr. Reid, and all Japanese removed from all parts of it. There were Japanese living in caves all up the coast and they could not be watched effectively, he said. There was not a military secret on the coast the Japanese did not know, Mr. Reid declared. They had the best maps and information of the coastal waters.

Mr. Reid paid tribute to the war effort of the Canadian Government declaring that splendid progress had been made since the outbreak of war in 1939. More sacrifices, however, would have to be made in the future by the people of Canada, and he warned that if the war is lost "we will never have another chance in our lifetime."

J. B. Dolphin acted as chairman of the meeting.

### Only Solution

## WOULD DEPORT ALL JAPANESE

—TOM REID.

By Daily Province Staff Correspondent  
BURNABY, Jan. 15.—Deportation of all Japanese was the solution offered to the British Columbia Japanese problem by Tom Reid, M.P., at a joint meeting of the McKay, Highland Park and East Burnaby Liberal associations Wednesday night in the Edmonds Community Hall.

"Take them back to Japan," said the speaker. "They do not belong here and there is only one solution to the problem." They can not be assimilated as Canadians for no matter how long the Japanese remain in Canada they will always be Japanese."

Mr. Reid denounced the dual citizenship policy of Canadian born Japanese.

Mr. Reid questioned whether the military and police authorities of Canada are not "looking the door after the horse has been stolen" in regard to the ban just announced on Japanese possessing radios and cameras. Japanese have photographed numerous military objectives in recent years.

### IN PROTECTED AREA.

At Steveston Mr. Reid said he had previously protested against five Japanese families living in a protected area. He had been informed then that they were loyal Japanese, yet after the Pacific war broke out one of them had been removed. Others, however, remain living in the area.

"Is there any other country in the world that would permit this?" asked Mr. Reid.

While he was not in favor of harsh treatment of the Japanese as residents, they should not be treated any more kindly than Canadian nationals living in Japan. "We should not let them all drive trucks and cars," he declared.

Elimination of the Japanese from the British Columbia fishing industry is a step in the right direction, said the speaker. However, he did not favor replacing the 1100 or so Japanese fishermen by other fishermen. Instead, Mr. Reid suggested that the total of coast fishermen be reduced approximately this number, leaving a better livelihood for those remaining in the industry.



## REPORT BY JUSTICE MINISTER

493 Released Out of 1556  
Interned Under Defense Law

(By Canadian Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—Of a total of 1556 internees in Canada under the Defense of Canada Regulations since the war started, 493 persons have been released, Justice Minister St. Laurent revealed at a press conference today.

Of those interned 442 were enemy aliens arrested under authority of Section 25 of the act, while 1114 were apprehended under Section 21 and may have included some enemy aliens among others placed in internment because of their potential danger to the security of the state.

Among the 493 releases there were 408 who were interned under Section 21 and 85 who were interned because they were enemy aliens.

Section 21 of the act empowers the minister and his officials to intern those believed to constitute a threat to the safety of the state if permitted their freedom, and Section 25 and other relative sections empower the minister to intern enemy aliens when such action is considered necessary to national security.

Mr. St. Laurent said there was no change of attitude of the gov-

Prosecutions in the courts have been incidental to internments, but when internments follow the action is not a punishment but a precaution against future offenses.

There have been six cases in which persons charged and prosecuted under the act, and acquitted, have been interned following acquittal. In two of those cases the acquittal was on technical grounds.

**APPEAL SYSTEM.**

The minister was questioned on procedure regarding appeals from internees since two three-man appeal committees were set up last summer to hear such cases, replacing the one-man appeal court which operated previously.

Since creation of the three-man committees every recommendation for release of an interned person has been carried out by the minister, he said.

Under the previous system there were 19 cases in which release was recommended but not acted upon by the minister because it was felt the officer recommending release had not had access to all facts.

Several of the 19 have since had their cases reviewed and been released, and others were being reconsidered.

ernment toward those interned because of their Communist activities in Canada.

"No one has been interned because of his sympathy for Soviet Russia, but because he has advocated policies which contained a threat to Canadian institutions," Mr. St. Laurent said.

**40 JAPS INTERNED.**

The minister said 40 Japanese had been interned since that country entered the war and he said changes in the Defense of Canada regulations would be amended to permit dealing with the Japanese problem along the lines announced earlier this week by the interdepartmental committee headed by Pensions Minister Mackenzie.

One of the most prominent of Canada's internees, Camilien Houde, former mayor of Montreal and member of the Quebec Legislature for Montreal - St. Mary, never has made any effort to obtain his release, the minister said.

**PROPAGANDA SENT ARMY.**

Quite recently, the minister said, subversive "directives" had been distributed in the name of the Communist headquarters in Canada, from a source the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had been unable to trace. These had been circulated among soldiers urging them to take action against their superior officers.

"Regardless of what may be taking place in Russia, the Communists in Canada are pursuing their prime objectives, but the police in spite of the most strenuous efforts, have been unable to locate their headquarters," said the minister.

"Have they been able to trace Tim Buck?" the minister was asked.

(Tim Buck of Toronto, formerly was general secretary of the Communist party in Canada.)

"Our information is that Tim Buck is not in Canada," the minister replied. "We have heard that he is in Detroit."

**LAW IS SAFEGUARD.**

Mr. St. Laurent said it should be emphasized that Defense of Canada Regulations are not designed to punish offenders, but to safeguard the state against possible dangers.



## Misrepresentations of Policy Bring Complaints at Capital

By CHARLES BISHOP  
From Daily Province Ottawa Bureau. Copyright, 1942, by Southern Co.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—Rather bitter complaint found expression here today, over what are claimed to be misrepresentations in the policy of handling the Japanese in British Columbia.

There seems much reason to believe that some reports which have been sent out from here, published under an Ottawa dateline, are designed to placate certain rabble-rousers or to conform with the ideas of others in interest.

In reality, as was stated here today, there has been no change of policy at all—no extension of it; nothing which involves the slightest variation from the original announcement.

### NOT "LOOSELY" PREPARED.

A three-day conference was held. On the 13th of January, the report of that conference was submitted to the cabinet at a special meeting.

An announcement was promised that evening.

It was deferred till the next day at noon at a press conference, with the specific statement that this was to permit of the careful preparation of the statement. Such a statement was passed on by the cabinet before being given out.

Therefore, the suggestion that the announcement was "loosey" prepared is wholly unwarranted.

The published report that, regardless of whether they are Canadian-born or naturalized, all Japanese on the Coast may be moved is described here today as "simply not true."

There is a very definite distinction between Japanese nationals and Japanese who are Canadian-born or naturalized. The former—and alien enemies of other races—will be moved unless the R.C.M.P. makes specific permits of exemption as in the case of women and children.

The general idea, however, is that all "able-bodied" men will go. That has been made clear.

The Canadian-born and naturalized are in a wholly different class.

### NO THREATS MADE.

They are given the opportunity of volunteering for service in a civilian organization and it is represented that the vast proportion of them will do so. There is no decision as to what might be done if they don't volunteer. The belief is that they will. No threats are made as to what will happen if they don't.

As to Japs being put to work at certain stated rates of pay on the Hope-Princeton or Jasper Park highways, or in the Okanagan, the information from circles which know is "nothing of the sort" has yet been arranged.

No doubt many people have many ideas as to what works might be carried on and are thinking them out and suggesting, and some of these will inevitably be done. Work of a helpful character in the war is sought.

When the movement is made—and it will be before spring—the supervision will depend upon the particular class to be moved and where. The R.C.M.P. will have a lot to do with it, and the federal department of labor. It is not a matter for the provincial department.

The magnitude of the problem is indicated by the fact that half a dozen departments are concerned. Hon. Ian Mackenzie was chairman of the conference here, as B. C. minister. The national defense, external affairs, justice and labor departments all have a say in it, along with the standing committee and the Provincial Government.

From the best that can be learned, the element of wishful thinking seems to play a large part in certain reports, in whose composition there appears to be some efficient collaboration from various points.

### No Decision Made, Reports Ottawa

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—(CP)—The department of labor, charged with responsibility of deciding what work is to be done by Japanese who are moved from the British Columbia Coast region, has not yet decided where labor camps will be established, Pensions Minister Mackenzie said today.

A meeting of departmental officials was held yesterday, at which various proposals for utilization of Japanese labor were considered.

"There has been no decision yet on where the Japanese will be used," one labor department spokesman said. "First we have to find out what the men can do."

### MANY SUGGESTIONS.

"After all, it wouldn't be much use to send a clerk from a Vancouver store or a man who ran a rooming house into a railway camp, or put him at work building roads."

Suggestions were coming by mail and telegram to the labor department from many sections of Canada. There had been requests the Japanese be used in the orchards of British Columbia's Okanagan Valley, on railway gangs, on road gangs to complete the Hope-Princeton Highway—short unfinished link in the road from the coast to interior British Columbia—and to finish the proposed road from Jasper, Alta., to Prince Rupert on the northern B. C. coast.

But so far, this informant said, the matter was still under consideration.

Under the plans for handling the Japanese situation on the British Columbia coast where the majority of Canadian Japanese are concentrated, able-bodied Japanese nationals will be moved away from the coast area to districts not considered subject to the same risk of enemy action.

### VOLUNTARY CORPS.

In addition, voluntary civilian corps will be set up to give Japanese of Canadian nationality an opportunity to do work of an essential but non-military nature. Formation of such corps was requested by representatives of the Japanese themselves and one Ottawa official said that Japanese participation in them was expected to be "nearly 100 per cent."

As in the case of Japanese moved from the coast under police supervision, the men in the voluntary corps are expected to be established in labor camps but location of such camps has not been settled.

To reports that the various labor camps for Japanese would be composed of all male Japanese between 18 and 45 years of age, Pensions Minister Mackenzie said merely that "able-bodied" Japanese nationals would be moved and that the voluntary civilian corps would be established.





# Nisei AFTER

Vol. I, No. 1

Toronto, Canada

July 20, 1945.

## CLEAR AWAY THE FOG

In addition to the hundred and more men now serving at home and on the fighting fronts, the Canadian Army is in need of one hundred and fifty new recruits of Japanese ancestry. Individual Nisei will have to face this question and make their decision. Personal circumstances will of necessity have a great bearing on what one decides, but it will have to be admitted that there are surrounding influences which are causing much confusion and hindering a favourable reaction among some people. It is time these were named and removed.

The first in need of removal is the censorship directive which puts a ban on all publicity concerning the enlistment and achievement of Japanese Canadians. There is the feeling, as a result, in some quarters that the efforts of these men are not being appreciated, and it would be a waste of good intentions if additional men were to enlist. In connection with this ban we might say that there could have been some immediate political advantage to be gained by West Coast race-baiters during the recent election campaign in getting support for their slogan, "Get the Japs out of Canada". But this advantage regardless of personal opinion, must now be weighed against the fact that these men are required by the Army. Nor should we at any time allow the lives of our youth to be unnecessarily wasted by the war prolonging even a day longer than need be. A full quota of Japanese Canadian personnel means that no delays in our advances against the enemy will be caused by a shortage of men, so far as this particular branch is concerned. Even if the reactionary politicians do not like it the ban should be lifted.

(continued on page 4)

## FROM THE MINUTE BOOK

### J.C.C.D. Progress Report

On the evening of December 13, 1944, in spite of the epic snow storm which paralyzed the metropolis of Toronto, some 40 interested Nisei gathered at the Church of All Nations to bring into existence an organization which could more ably represent the progressive thinking of the Nisei in Toronto, namely, The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy.

In the intervening months, much history has been written into the pages of the official Minute Book. Two general meetings were called to elect the Executive Council and to amend and ratify the Constitution. A highly successful Membership Dance was held in the early part of the 1945 year -- this event to be instituted as an annual function.

The Committee has attempted to keep alert to developments in many spheres, such as: publicity re the Japanese Canadian Question; activities of other Nisei organizations in Canada; educational and vocational trends for the Nisei; the social needs of the Nisei; the work of the Co-operative Committee. Three general meetings have been called to discuss the matter of Nisei Enlistment. On one occasion, Capt. Mollison of the British Imperial Army was in attendance, and on another, Lieut. Thomas of the Canadian Army.

With the acceptance of Nisei boys into the Canadian and British Armies, the Committee found itself depleted of male members, particularly among the Executive. To the girls, then, has largely fallen the task of carrying on the work of the organization and the fulfilling of the purposes for which it was born.



# *Asahi*

A Journal of Opinion  
published by

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE  
FOR DEMOCRACY

84 Gerrard St., E. Toronto 2, Ont.

Kinzie Tanaka ..... Chairman  
Irene Uchida ..... Managing Editor

This publication to be made possible  
by contributions from members and  
interested friends.

## "EXPULSION" ?

In the current registration of persons of Japanese racial origin for "voluntary repatriation", the Government has done very little to encourage these people to remain in Canada and become Canadian citizens. It is evident that the Government authorities have been convinced by racist propaganda emanating from British Columbia that the more people of Japanese origin they can induce to sign for expatriation, the smaller will be the so-called "Japanese problem", for them to solve.

It is recorded that a very high percentage of these people in British Columbia have asked for expatriation and it is not surprising after considering the history of their life in Canada and more particularly the manner in which they have been treated by the Canadian Government ever since the start of the war with Japan. The older people who are mostly nationals have lost all faith and trust in Canadian democracy for to them it has been nothing but a mockery. Their children who are Canadians by birth and schooling have signed away their birthright rather than break up the family. This is indeed tragic for all pride in being a Canadian crumbles into the dust of disillusionment.

- 2 -

These people who were uprooted from their homes in the coastal area have been forced to accept treatment meted out to no other people in Canada. Their homes and property have been sold without their consent at ridiculously low prices and at the same time they are restricted from purchasing other homes elsewhere. They have been moved to other provinces with no assurance of permanent settlement for the Dominion Government has agreements with these provinces that these people will be removed at the end of the war if the province so desires. These people have been denied their Dominion Franchise by an act of Parliament of last year while people of other enemy racial origin were unaffected. These people require a special permit in order to travel across a provincial boundary. Every letter they receive is subjected to censorship and thereby delayed even though 75 per cent of the people are Canadian citizens by birth or naturalization.

Despite all the foregoing there are several thousand Japanese Canadians who are determined to be recognized as full and loyal Canadian citizens, and all the race-baiters and race-haters cannot alter the fact that they are CANADIANS. Now that the Canadian Army requires them, the best and foremost leaders of the youth have now volunteered for the Pacific War although hitherto they were not accepted. The Canadian Government would do well to re-appraise and recognize the contribution made by these citizens of Japanese ancestry along with those from other lands in the development of our national life. This has been unnecessarily curtailed during these war years with the result that their best efforts were frustrated. Indications are, however, now appearing to give hope to the desire that this former course can be resumed. For such is the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The heading for this publication

designed by  
Terry Adachi

-- o --



## IN ACTIVE SERVICE

- 3 -

The brightest moment in a soldier's life is when he receives a nice thick batch of letters from home filled with all the little inconsequential things that take on added meaning when a man is far from home. So now it's up to us who are left behind to do our share and keep writing to keep the boys smiling.

As a special service to those who wish to write to the soldiers, NISEI AFFAIRS will publish with each issue the names and numbers of those in active service. Following is the list of the pioneer group of 12 who are now stationed at...

145 North Row, Meerut, India Command;  
B-90179, Jin Ide; B-90424, Joe Takashima;  
B-90182, Sid Sakanashi; B-90181, Bob Holta;  
B-90178, Fred Kagawa; B-90180, Buck Suzuki;  
B-90186, Geo Obokata; B-90188, Ernie Okawa;  
B-90183, Geo Suzuki; B-90187, Kury Yoshida;  
B-90185, Albert Takimoto; Ray Takenuchi.  
\* \* \*

## LETTERS FROM OVERSEAS

On board: All our forebodings about sea-sickness were needless as far as I'm concerned since a large part of the trip is past and except for frequent headaches, Moritsugu has been his normal self. Not everyone has been so lucky, however, many fellows going around getting rid of their dinners in short order the first few days.

We are not too fussy about the diet that in inflicted on us which generally runs in the way of mutton. Mutton is okay as long as you don't get it 6 days out of 7. We've got to the point where we talk of bowls of rice, soba (sweet memories that we drool over...), chow mein and even miso shiru. Ah, food! The way "tea" is so revered by the English made me think they knew how to make it, but what we get is very watery stuff that is drowned in milk and sweetened to the excess so that all the tea taste is obliterated. Once last week, they served canned salmon for "tea" --- you can imagine how much we went for it --- just like news from home.

There have been some "she-bangs" put on by "Y" Auxiliary Servicemen (including Carlton Clay) and I have taken part in a couple of them with my harmonica. Tom and myself were half of a 4-man Army team in a quiz contest between the three services. A prize of a pound was given to the winning team which was us. By the way, pence,

shillings, and crowns et al get me down. At my stage of finances I don't have to worry about pounds.

Guess what, they gave us boiled RICE at dinner today --- of course they didn't know enough to wash it and they probably boiled it for a while, then drained the water off, but we appreciated the gesture. It gave our table a touch of home.

London: We haven't been here very long yet but in the day or so we've done so much hiking around that Piccadilly Circus, Trafalgar Square, the Mall and all that sort of stuff is very familiar to us. It feels funny to be actually seeing those famous historic things that we've heard so much about right in front of us and then again it's a wonderful feeling to think that we were in Toronto only a month ago and here we are thousands of miles away and feeling very strange in a foreign country.

An interesting incident happened today while we were having Pepsi-cola in the Ontario Club. We were sitting there when a Canadian came up to us and ejaculated thusly, "Say, youse guys are Chinese, ain'tcha?" "Nope," sez we in unison. That set him back a bit. Then he offered to bet Jim half a crown that we were Chinese and not the alternative. Jim, naturally, took the bet and proved all by showing him his registration card. It was the easiest money Jim ever made and also contributed to a few minutes of hilarious hullohalloo in the canteen.

\* \* \*  
Pte. Moritsugu, F.A.

India: We've had to leave our wonderful hill station to come to these present quarters situated so near sea level, where the climate is persistently humid and sticky. But things aren't so bad as some people may think, in fact I have found unexpected luxury in our present surroundings. Would you believe it if I told you we dine in a dining room and not in a mess hut? and that our table has a table cloth and a couple of vases of flowers fresh from the garden? Water is terrible! It has to be boiled before we can drink it safely. We Canadians often talk of that beautiful stuff that used to flow from Capliano. We have bananas every morning for breakfast, but the cornflakes are missing. And pineapples we get in abundance. When the weather's a little on the cool side, we put in a few fast matches of (cont'd on p. 4)



(cont'd from p. 1)

Another source of confusion in the minds of many is the present Government plan of "voluntary repatriation." To the casual follower of the news it may appear a good move to get rid of the persons who do not want to live in Canada. But it isn't that simple. Everything in the execution of the plan is weighted to force a person to sign for expatriation. Persons who elected to remain were fired from their jobs if working for the Government agency, were not allowed to take jobs near at hand in British Columbia and were ordered to move out of the province before a given date. On the other hand, persons who signed for expatriation remained at their jobs and could go to other jobs within the province. They were also given full assurance that they will be provided with relief whenever needed, a condition not accorded persons who wish to be loyal to Canada. The result of this unexplainable attitude on the part of the Government is a good deal of confusion and hardship to those who are to remain in this country. They are not being shunted around the interior B.C. camps and some are ordered to places where there is no assurance that there will be housing accommodation. Men who would enlist if they knew that their families could remain settled in some definite place during their absence now feel that they must be on hand in Canada during this period of Government disruption. If families were able to locate where they pleased for the duration of the war instead of always being in fear of being ordered around, these men could then be free to enlist. Should their families desire to return to their former homes there should not be anything to prevent them. It is time we stopped making a mockery of the term "military security" and abolished the "prohibited area."

Related to the previously mentioned obstacle is the confusion caused by the Government action of stripping us of our property at a fraction of its value. Persons have the feeling that they have to establish themselves now when employment conditions are good or be pushed under forever. Had their property been protected and retained they would have something to fall back on when the war was over; and in the meantime the economic necessities would not be so pressing. It is not too much to say that property should be restored with full compensation for losses.

- 4 -

It seems to us that this confusion in the minds of Japanese Canadians must be removed before many more men can enlist in the army. There is no question that Army requirements should come first, and all Government actions should be directed to facilitate in every way, the early defeat of the enemy. In keeping with this omnipresent task the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy would find it easier to present the facts concerning the matter to Canadians of Japanese ancestry, if the previously mentioned causes for confusion were removed. The Committee would then be assured of more extensive contacts and a definite response. It will also be an early day when recruitment officers will be able to announce that the quota has been met.

(cont'd from p. 3)

badminton out on the green, but the tendency in this warm weather is to find a comfortable position under an electric fan and take a rest.

There's very little doing at the moment and sometimes this waiting, waiting, pains. However, when I do get cracking, which I hope won't be too far off in days, perhaps I'd be glad to get a bit of rest.

Only one half of the gang is here now. Sid, Ernie, Kuny, and the two Georges left a week ago; then Albert left abruptly.

This army life has done a great deal for me, at least I'm in better physical trim than I have ever been during my days on civvy street. Then there's always new knowledge imparted to us, which I'm sure will never completely disappear from our memories. Co-operation, discipline, the perpetual struggle for perfection in the execution of various actions constitute an integral part of a soldier's existence.

In the midst of all our activities, Canada and all the friends we left there are not forgotten for a moment. Many are the discussions we have after the lamps are put out and it is not thru' accident that the subject usually turns to women.

\* \* \*

Pte. Kagawa, R.T.

NISEI AFFAIRS is sent to you free of charge to keep you posted on the activities of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy. In order to continue this service the Committee would appreciate any donations to help defray the expenses of publication.



JAPANESE PEOPLE'S EMANCIPATION LEAGUE

Credit is due the Japanese American Committee for Democracy as editor - publisher of the important new pamphlet, "Japanese People's Emancipation League, Its Progress and Activities". This thirty page pamphlet supplies the best answer yet to the oft-asked question, "What should we do about Japan?"

NISEI AFFAIRS is pleased to print this and subsequent excerpts.

(Editor's Note)

Dispatch from Yenai, China

On Jan. 15, 1944, there convened the enlarged Executive Committee of the North China Association of the Japanese Anti-War League. All the authorized delegates of the League's organizations in North China were present. The League's fighting Chinese allies were also invited to attend. The meeting elected a presidium of eight including Mao Tse-Tung, Chu Teh, Okano and Kaji. Sugimoto, who was elected chairman, made an opening speech which was followed by others, by Commander-in-Chief Chu, Sunmu Okano and Chief of Staff Yeh. The meeting decided to make preparations for the establishment of the "Japanese People's Emancipation League", and set up a preparatory committee. The following is a translation of the proposals adopted:

Hitler's doom is at hand. The military clique of Japan, trailing behind Hitler is also not far from its doom. The suffering and poverty of the Japanese people in Japan and abroad and of the soldiers at the front are already very extreme. Among them, the sentiment of war weariness against the war and against the military clique, is increasing and extending day by day. This state of affairs shows that the conditions for organizing the broadest people's front for the struggle for peace and freedom are ripening. We now address ourselves to all progressive elements at home and abroad, proposing the setting up of such a people's front organization. Serving as principal organizer and promo-

- 5 -

ter of such a front, we of the enlarged Executive Committee of the North China Association of the Japanese Anti-War League, have decided to set up the Preparatory Committee of the "Japanese People's Emancipation League." The "Emancipation League" we are to organize is representative of the demands of all the people. Its program should be based on the following:

- 1) Terminate this war immediately; withdraw Japanese troops from all occupied areas; conclude a just peace; punish severely those responsible for the war.
- 2) Carry out a real foreign policy of peace; for a friendly relationship with all peoples based on independence, equality and mutual benefit.
- 3) Adopt and carry out an economic policy for the independence, prosperity and national strength of the nation.
- 4) Purge the military clique responsible for the stronghold on Japanese politics; dissolve all the organizations under their direction.
- 5) Guarantee a system of political freedom, independence and democracy.
- 6) Improve and raise the standard of living of the people and the soldiers.
- 7) Overthrow the war-like Government of Japan and establish a united and progressive government representing all parties and groups.

The structure of the "Emancipation League" must be such as to include the broad masses of the Japanese people both at home and abroad and be able to mobilize their organizations to this end.

On the basis of the above we resolve to begin our preparatory work for the establishment of the "Emancipation League."

Executive Committee of the  
North China Association,  
JAPANESE ANTI-WAR LEAGUE.

January 15, 1944.



A LETTER TO THE PRIME MINISTER

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir:

We are informed that a censorship directive has been issued to the press of Canada ordering that no information be released concerning the enlistment and activities of Canadians of Japanese ancestry in the Canadian Army. We wish to urge you to have this directive rescinded and submit that it is acting in a manner to defeat the requirements of the Army and the declared intentions of your Government.

We are informed that the Canadian Army is desirous of recruiting a substantial number of men. With the absence of public information concerning the enlistment of the hundred and more persons now in the services every facility is not given to raise the additional required quota. Personnel who would otherwise be anxious to enlist are plagued with feelings of doubt as to whether their services would be appreciated. The personnel who have already enlisted and who have just completed their basic training at Brantford are now asking why some information about them is not released. All through their training their morale has been exceptionally good, and they have been looked upon with high regard by their fellow soldiers, their NCO's and their officers. We are informed that their platoon has won more pennants than any other in the history of the camp.

We are finding that continued racist propaganda is hindering the enlistment of persons willing to enlist and it is our belief that favourable information to these persons and the public in general will be a definite aid to the Army meeting its required quota of Japanese Canadian personnel. Our organization would like to see the high standard of achievement of the present platoon maintained and repeated by subsequent groups of enlistments. We believe that public information of their work will spur them on to be even more conscientious in their duty and will encourage many others to follow.

Respectfully yours,

JAPANESE CANADIAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY.

July 10/45

- 6 -

ALL IN A DAY ..... by Em

A visit to a camp where Nisei soldiers are stationed isn't a privilege that every girl gets so here I am to tell you of some of my experiences.

The first thing that struck me as I entered the boys' hut was the atmosphere of warm congeniality and the utter lack of privacy. The hut wasn't exactly the picture of neatness as they so often claimed but the boys quickly explained that Sunday was their day off and that I should see it the next morning. Of course they knew I'd be sixty miles from here by that time.

Out on the grass Pte. Shoyama was deeply engrossed in an attempt to shorten his shorts with a needle almost as large as himself and with his own imitable version of the gentle art. Washing was strewn all over the green which just goes to show what boys can do when they have no women to dance attendance on them.

The honour of being best marksmen of the platoon goes to Pte. Suzuki with Ptes. Watanabe and Obata as close seconds. "Indian Kato" obligingly demonstrated the art of rifle-cleaning while a couple of the boys went thru' the paces of rifle drill with Pte. Hyodo barking the commands. A certain mysterious character called "Sed-seck Fujioka" is doing more than his share in keeping the boys' morale sky-high. And, sorry to report girls, but Pte. Nikaide is still true to his one and only -- Canere.

The light in the writing room, they say, burns till the wee sma' hours. Must get pretty hot in there with all the passion being poured out on paper, especially in one case of a romance that has blossomed from a trip out New York way.

And here's a taste of what actually goes on when the boys are in action. Picture the boys camouflaged with twigs and war-paint. There they go, into the 'jungles' of Brantford half of the platoon out to get the other half. Bang! Goes a gun, Says one Roy to another: "Hey Roy, you're dead! Hand over your ammunition." "G'wan, I shot you first!" "Okay, let's call it even then." So the two Roys go 'barging' on their separate ways. That's the adult version of "Cops and Robbers". But, they claim, it's not so funny as it sounds especially when they have to crawl thru' swamps and thickets with heavy packs on their backs and all the paraphernalia strung about them.

Yes, we're really going to miss the boys when they go....



## NEWS NOTES

The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy was represented at the meeting of the National Committee for a Federation of Democratic Youth held on June 17. This National Committee was organized early in the year to mobilize all progressive youth opinion across the country in one federation.

During the past few months the federation has been active in organizing support in various constituencies behind liberal and progressive candidates. Their primary appeal was directed to getting young people to take an interest in the various social reforms needed today.

This was emphasized in the Executive Secretary's report presented by Malcolm Young, who stated that a great majority voted for reform and to secure these measures an utmost of national unity was required. The report stated further that the issues facing Canadian Youth could be summarized under the following heads: the need for health and recreational facilities as concretely proposed in the National Physical Fitness Act; the extension of the democratic ideal by bringing in the 18 year old vote; the problems of continued employment connected with peacetime reconversion; and extended educational opportunities.

The Committee planned to have a leadership training school in Toronto in September and a national youth conference in October.

\* \* \*

The Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians, attended by official representatives from 25 prominent Toronto organizations, held its second meeting on June 19. The results of the meeting were: the selection of an official deputiation to Ottawa, the appointment of a delegation to meet the mayor and the city council of Toronto, and plans for the education of the general public regarding the Japanese Canadians.

\* \* \*

Kinzie Tanaka, chairman of the JCOC, gave an address regarding the Japanese Canadian situation to a group of 40 young people at the Church of Christ on June 17. He gave a brief outline of the problems facing the Japanese Canadians and explain what was being done to try to solve these problems.

The first JCOC Canteen Nite held on June 16 at the Carlton Gym proved to be tremendous success. More than 100 members and friends turned out to welcome some 20 odd Nisei Servicemen on weekend leave from Brantford.

\* \* \*

"Nisei in the War Against Japan," a 15-page offset printed booklet describing Japanese-American soldiers in the far Pacific field of action has been recently put into circulation by the WRA. The booklet is made up of photo reproductions of news articles by leading newswriters describing the deeds of Nisei in the war against Japan.

(From the JCOC News Letter)

\* \* \*

"You can't go home again," was a by-word amongst home-sick evanescence for a long time but that day is over for fifty odd soldiers who left Brantford Basic Training Camp recently for their "advanced" on the West Coast. The old home surroundings like Kits Pool, Grouse Mountain and even Hastings Park will look good after their absence of three years when they were herded out for reasons called "military security".

The soldiers remaining behind have been transferred to Simcoe Basic Training Camp; O Co., Hut D 4

25, O.I., (B) T.C.,

Simcoe, Ontario.

\* \* \*

The percentage of enlistments of Japanese Canadians in Ontario compares favourably with that of the total population stated Lt. Thomas of the Canadian Army to a meeting called by the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy on June 29. He announced that an additional one hundred and fifty men were needed.

Several questions were asked, among them the possibility of women entering the services to which it was replied that no openings were available at present. Women who wish to join the nursing corps should make individual application. All other branches outside of the special work in which the boys are now serving are closed.

The discussion also centred on sending a letter to the Prime Minister to remove the ban on Japanese Canadian soldier publicity and the possibility of sending a delegate to Ottawa with the members of the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians.